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# **Southeast Asia Report**

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## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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NEW CALEDONIA

FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER ON INDEPENDENCE PROSPECTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 83 p 7

[Interview with Jacques Roynette, French high commissioner in New Caledonia, by Michel Bole-Richard, LE MONDE special envoy; date and place not specified]

[Text] Our special envoy interviewed Mr Jacques Roynette, the Republic's high commissioner in New Caledonia, on the overseas department's prospects for independence following the tragedy which occurred on 10 January.

[Question] Does the Koinde tragedy herald a troubled period?

[Answer] I believe that the incident at Koinde and its tragic nature are likely to cause the opposing parties to realize that some things are possible and others are not. By this I mean that in principle--this is what I hope--every incident leads to a greater degree of awareness. I think especially that those who feel that independence is the most urgent priority must realize that everything is not possible right away and it is absolutely necessary for them to understand that at any given moment the government has to make sure that the rights of all members of the Caledonian community, including their duly noted demands, are respected. On the other hand, I think that there can be an awareness that the Kanaka's demand for emancipation is nothing more than a formal demand; it is important for some people to see that in their minds the demand for emancipation is part of an uncertain process.

If, following this incident, everyone ends up considering that their behavior must be reexamined, I think that there will be no risks of an escalation of the situation in New Caledonia.

[Question] However, this incident has shown that the strands of the independence movement and of its opponents were growing more radical. How is a confrontation to be avoided?

[Answer] I think it is possible to avoid a confrontation. The government is perfectly aware of the situation in New Caledonia. Its wish, its desire, its will is to see that an evolution of institutions involving all members of the population takes place. What the government cannot allow is for one member to exclude another and vice versa.



[Question] Nevertheless, the independence movement says that relations have now been severed with the socialist administration.

[Answer] I believe that this is a rather normal reaction dictated by anger or exasperation at a given moment. I feel that they cannot forget what this administration has done over for almost 2 years. What is happening is that at a particular moment the government does not respond immediately to a political demand and we are saying that the demand cannot be met now. What can be satisfied now is the desire for internal autonomy. There cannot be independence now. The conditions for independence are not yet present.

[Question] In your opinion, is this a process similar to the one at the root of the Algerian crisis?

[Answer] No, because the conditions are totally different. Here there are communities of the same size with different desires.

I believe that the government has absolutely decided to require each community to consider the rights of the other, but that it is also ready to enter discussions on the future of New Caledonia's institutions with all those who wish them. If there is a demonstrated desire to go beyond internal autonomy, the socialist administration, which is in favor of liberation by nature, is not going to reject this proposal for dialogue and negotiation.

[Question] Is New Caledonia's independence inevitable?

[Answer] I would be tempted to say that only the Caledonians can answer this. I am only telling you what I see. All I know is that there is a government and an independence movement in this department and that there is a strong desire for independence among the Kanaka people. This is indisputable. What I also know is that among Europeans there are as many persons who feel independence is inevitable as there are who will oppose it by any means.

9693

CSO: 4219/34

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS POSITION ON AMBUSH

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jan 83 p 7

[Article by Michel Bole-Richard, LE MONDE special envoy]

[Text] Noumea--During a press conference on Sunday, 16 January, New Caledonia's major independence movement, the Caledonian Union, disputed the ambush thesis in regard to the events in Koinde (which cost the lives of two policemen), indicating that there had been no barricade of woodblocks but merely "a symbolic gateway of scrap wood." This is a matter of a "serious blunder," explained Messrs Eloi Machoro, secretary general of the UC [Caledonian Union]; Francois Burck, territorial adviser; and Gerard Cortot, assistant to the vice president of the government council's cabinet.

Basing themselves on the testimony of tribe members, they note that it was difficult for the Kanaka to prepare for an ambush due to the massive presence of forces of law and order throughout the morning of 10 January who were able to keep any eye on what was happening in the village. They just wanted to ask the forest agent, Mr Louis Barbon, for some explanations, they added, because the protocol for the interminable discussions provided for the deadline to expire on 21 January. According to these UC officials, stones were thrown and a windshield destroyed because the vehicles were refusing to stop. Then the police retaliated by throwing tear gas grenades.

Master Francois Roix of the Montpellier bar, who came to Noumea, and Master Gustave Tehio of the Noumea bar stated during another press conference on Sunday, 17 January: "There was panic. The inhabitants thought that it was war and that they were all going to die. You have to understand that the people of Koinde did not know what tear gas grenades were. They felt it to be a case of necessary and legitimate self-defense when they went to get the rockets. They fired into the smoke from the grenades without aiming. They had never planned to use weapons. They had only put together stones and Molotov cocktails."

This version is disputed by the police who speak of a "crossfire."

On the other hand, the lawyers for the 18 persons charged, ten of them with murder, attempted murder and participating in an armed gathering, felt that the intervention of the forces of law and order "was not appropriate." The

operation was not undertaken under an emergency order, as the high commissioner, Mr Jacques Roynette, recognizes today, but rather through two summons delivered to the La Foa mayor and the head of the administrative subdivision (sub-prefect) on 6 December to open the Koinde road.

Finally, as far as the two lawyers are concerned, "the confessions were obtained under conditions which are not a credit to those who obtained them." They have stated that Mr Georges Assao, one of those charged, was mistreated.

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CSO: 4219/34

EDITORIAL HITS THREATS OF MILITARY INTERVENTION IN ELECTIONS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 9 Jan 83 pp 2, 3

[Editorial: "Don't Be a Tool of the Dictators"]

[Text] Now, there are only 3 months left before the term of the present parliament comes to an end. After that, there will be a general election within 60 days. The Ministry of Interior has set Sunday, 12 June 1983, as the date for the election.

However, it is worth noting that even though the term of the present parliament is rapidly approaching an end and the constitution has stipulated that there must be a new general election, there are still people who are voicing the idea, or criticism, that the constitution should be amended in order to change the election method or extend the time limit of the temporary provisions in the constitution. And if the constitution cannot be amended in time, the government may dissolve parliament in order to hold the election in accord with the conditions used in the 1979 election. In short, there are still many people who are unsure whether all sides are ready to act in strict accord with the various regulations that have been stipulated in the constitution.

Looking at the reasons for why people feel that this will be an obstacle for the next general election, it can be seen that few people believe that the election will result in a single political party gaining a majority of the seats and thus being able to form a government by itself. Rather, it will be necessary to form a coalition government composed of several political parties, and there will be problems concerning who will be prime minister. Also, there will be a fight for positions and interests among the political parties that form the government, and they will not really work at administering the country in order to safeguard the interests of the people. In the end, this will give someone with forces an excuse to solve the problems as has happened in the past. Thus, a way should be found to prevent this by stipulating conditions or preserving some of the principles that are not democratic. For example, candidates for election should not be forced to belong to a political party and the people should be allowed to vote for the candidate of their choice based on the person's personal qualifications instead of having to consider

the policies of the party to which he belongs. Besides this, it should be possible for people who have not been elected or who control forces and weapons to have responsibilities in administering the country just as before.

Even though such ideas have arisen from good intentions toward the country and the people, at the same time, it is difficult to prevent people from thinking that the purpose behind all this has to do with gaining power and benefiting personally and that it has nothing to do with the public. And a fact that no one can deny is that power obtained without the support of the people has never led to democracy in the country. This leads only to dictatorship, which is characterized by those with power and their followers piling up profits for themselves. Concerning the end of such a dictatorship, if it is not toppled by those with forces and weapons who want power for themselves, it is usually doomed. When the dictator's power is gone or he dies, the dictatorship is toppled by the masses or the system finally turns into a socialist system of the communist type.

For these reasons, we are glad that General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, continues to support, or hold to, the idea of preserving and acting in strict accord with the administrative regulations stipulated in the constitution without being frightened by the various criticisms, which are trying to paint an excessively frightening picture of the coming election, or the actions of those who are trying to oppose and destroy democracy or who are the unwitting tools of those who prefer a dictatorial administrative system.

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CSO: 4207/64

EX-CPT LEADER GIVES VIEWS ON PARTY FUTURE

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA 19-25 Dec 82 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Thida Thawonset, the former secretary-general of the Coordinating Committee for Patriotic and Democratic Forces (CCPDF): "The CPT Does Not Understand the Meaning of 'United Front'"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Why did you leave the jungle?

[Answer] I felt that the revolutionary movement led by the communist party had real problems, problems not just of the CPT but of communist parties throughout the world. This made me realize that, if the revolutionary movement were led by a single party, in the end, there would be a dictatorship. Thus, like my friends, I felt that the revolutionary movement should be led by a united front organization composed of several groups. This was my view then since I felt that it would be very difficult to make changes in the communist party. If it became a total dictatorship like in other countries, it would just mean that we had given the people a new group of bosses.

During the stage of the struggle in which [the party] cooperated with Thirayut Bunmi, who submitted proposals to the CPT, this problem was considered. The CPT said that he should do his work and that the party would do its work. This is what caused Thirayut to leave. But at that time, I thought that I would try to continue and see what would happen since there was going to be a struggle within the CPT, that is, the Fourth Party Congress. But if you ask why I finally decided to leave, I have to answer that, after the Fourth Party Congress, the faction holding new views had actually won with regard to the resolutions and major principles. But they were defeated as far as personnel were concerned since most of the old powerholders were able to win re-election.

[Question] The old group of powerholders was able to win the election because it fixed the election, isn't that right?

[Answer] Concerning this, I do not want to give any answer. I don't want to say anything about what method they used to get elected. But in short,

most of those who hold old-fashioned views were elected. Most of these people have the dictatorial characteristics of a Stalinist-style party. In the old party structure, in which everything is stipulated, it is the secretary-general who wields the greatest power. Since this was the case, the results of the Fourth Party Congress left us without any hope at all.

[Question] Concerning this, how can we decide whether the majority agree with us since when a proposal is submitted to higher echelons, they refuse to accept it?

[Answer] What happened was that many important new ideas were approved at the party congress but in the end these ideas were pushed aside.

[Question] Since the principles embodied in the new thinking were approved at the party congress, why was the old power group able to win the election? I don't know what methods the old powerholders used to win the election. What means did they use?

[Answer] As for this, you should read what Mo Weng (Tochirakan) has written. Even though the new thinking was not able to win the election, at the congress, the new thinking was approved. If things had been done according to the usual rules, those with the new views would have won. But those who were elected did not do things in accord with the resolution. Thus, concerning the results of the Fourth Party Congress, we can say that it split the CPT. The CPT immediately split apart.

From the results of the Fourth Party Congress, we can see that, at present, it would be very difficult to implement the new thinking, which calls for having a united front lead the way. That is, the [present] act in the people's struggle must come to an end. As for who will write the next act and what it will be like, we will leave that to those who will follow. We feel that we should stop because we do not have any guarantee of being able to do anything better for the people.

What we want is for the majority of the Thai people to be able to determine their own destiny and to be able to play a part in deciding their own fate. But looking at the results of the Fourth Party Congress, it can be seen that, since the CPT is not true to its own principles or honest with its members, what hope can we have that they will do anything [good] for those outside the party and for the Thai people in general?

[Question] Since this is the case, in your view, what will the future struggle of the CPT be like?

[Answer] Things will be difficult. That is, it is thought that the dissolution of the CPT is important. Because, if their rank-and-file members find out that problems have arisen within the party, which is contrary to principles, they will probably not be willing to serve as the fighters.



[Question] If the CPT is not able to be the hope of the people or lead the revolutionary movement of the people, what will the new historical act, or the new struggle in the revolutionary movement, be like?

[Answer] This is an important problem, and people in both the public and private sectors will have to help find a solution. I think that the government can summarize the past lessons. That is, if pressure is applied, there will be resistance. But if the government gives freedom to the people and gives them definite democratic rights, legal struggle will be the important thing and illegal struggle will finally come to an end. But if there are changes in the public sector, they may resemble those in the past, and it is possible that another underground movement will spring up again in the future. But that is in the future, and it concerns a new group of people, not us.

[Question] Why does the CPT feel that it alone has to lead the revolution? Why can't it allow a united front organization to lead?

[Answer] Concerning this, you should really go ask the CPT (Laughs). I probably can't give a complete answer on behalf of those types of people who hold actual power and who think like that. But it can be seen that the communist party believes that it is the representative of the vanguard of the working class. Since this is the case, it is as if they have established themselves as the representatives of the oppressed classes. Thus, in their view, [what they are doing] is just. This refers to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus, they attack other people and other classes for betraying the revolution.

But actually, at present, I do not think that the majority of the Thai people accept the CPT in such a form. Thus, although they stubbornly insist that the party must lead, that is not possible and it is not in accord with the realities. We cannot compare it with the Chinese Communist Party. That party proved itself amidst the struggle of a people's war. They proved themselves to the point where they were accepted by the majority of the Chinese people. In Thailand, the CPT is in a completely different situation than the one that the Chinese Communist Party was in. It is not possible to apply the Chinese formulas in Thailand.

[Question] Concerning the fact that many people have left the jungle, in the CPT, or in the jungle, what are they saying about this and how will they deal with this?

[Answer] There are differences of opinion about the problems in the revolutionary movement. Those in the CPT with old thinking view the problems as having arisen mainly because of the objective conditions. That is, they feel that the fact that socialist countries such as Laos and Vietnam have changed is the main reason that people have left. And they feel that another reason is the government's promulgation of Order 66/1980. They do not feel that there are any weaknesses within the revolutionary movement or within their own group. This is a completely different view.



They put all the blame on the objective conditions. Thus, little effort is made to solve the problems in a serious or basic way. They see only the minor and superficial weaknesses.

But the new-line faction feels that it is actually the weaknesses within the revolutionary movement that are the main problem. Previously, the situation was good and the revolutionary tide reached a high point. But once it reached this peak, it could not take advantage of this. And in the end, when the objective conditions were no longer favorable, the conflicts and splits became visible.

[Question] Does this mean that the new thinking does not have a chance to change the thinking of the old-line group?

[Answer] From what I observed, during the Fourth Party Congress, there was a very intense and prolonged struggle in the CPT. Those who went had to decide which side to join. This is why Mr Udom Sisuwan chose to join the new-line faction. Thus, there was a major split this time and if large numbers of intellectuals had not left, there would have been great reverberations. But those who remained were referred to as very fierce. If all of them had still been there and people had not left at the beginning, I think there would have been hope.

The most penetrating observation is that the entire northeast is independent. Since the northeast is totally independent, people have now begun to retreat independently (laughs). More than half of the representatives of their party members supported the new thinking. Even though there was no crystallization at an equal level, this shows that they had a great effect.

[Question] Among those who retreated during the period of the struggle, was there ever any thought of seizing power by staging a sort of coup d'etat against the old-line group?

[Answer] I don't really know. Because I don't know how they would have carried out a coup within the communist Party (laughs). But from what I saw, the new-line group tried to stick to the regulations even though those of the communist party were distorted. I admire them for their honesty. They made a great effort. That was really the final moment. Things came to an end.

[Question] Since you were once the secretary-general of the CCPDF, would you please summarize the work done by the CCPDF? What were its successes and what were its failures for the revolutionary movement?

[Answer] Actually, as I said earlier about the mistakes in the revolutionary movement, we do not blame the communist party alone. What we have said refers to all aspects. Many people in our group placed all their hopes and faith in the communist party instead of having the various elements being able to stand on their own feet. This was a mistake on the part

of the other revolutionary organizations, just as was their failure to build their own bases of power. Instead, they allowed the communist party to be the only one with major bases of power. That is, they surrendered because of their purity and great faith. This was one mistake.

Thus, concerning the CCPDF, if someone had said in the very beginning that it was a paper tiger, I would have agreed. That is, it can be said that this was an attempt by the communist party to form a propaganda organization. But those who joined the CCPDF definitely wanted to promote real cooperation between the various parties. But since these other revolutionary organizations did not have revolutionary forces of their own, they did not have any real significance. They existed in name only.

But if we view the communist party as an important leading organization, since they have declared themselves to be the representative of the vanguard of the proletariat and said that they want to establish themselves as the leaders of the revolutionary movement, how will you view the united front problem? Concerning this, I feel that the CPT has been wrong since the very beginning. From being close to things, [I] can say that even the meaning of the words "united front" were not understood. And this has resulted in the words "united front" being used in a confusing way even to the present. For example, they view the united front as being composed of capitalists, such as timber capitalists or high-level scholars. This is the united front. They just get people to join the united front who have no idea what a front organization is.

You are part of my united front and I am part of yours. Concerning such an example, even if you ask the meaning of this, those in the high-echelon leadership organizations do not know how to set a limit on the meaning of united front. The shifting definition was set by China when a united front was really used. But this is not correct; the realities cannot be combined.

[Question] What is your view of policies 66/1980 and 65/1982?

[Answer] These are good policies. At least, they have given many people who do not agree with the Communist Party of Thailand an opportunity to live lives that will benefit the country. If amnesty had not been granted and if Policy 66 had not been promulgated, it is very possible that a new underground movement would have sprung up. But concerning this problem, things still depend on how serious [people] are about implementing Policy 66. Is it just a tactic that is being used to defeat the communists or is it a strategy for actually building a democratic system in Thailand? If it is just a tactic that has been implemented in order to defeat the communists, Policy 66 will not achieve long-term results. But if it is used as a real strategy for building a democratic system for the people, I think that this is a very good policy. Thus, this problem concerns the sincerity of the government and of how it will use Policy 66/1980.

[Question] You said that if Policy 66/1980 had not been promulgated, a new underground movement would have sprung up. What form would this new underground movement have taken?

[Answer] I don't know. This is only my guess. That is, this would have been the only way left. But since Policy 66 has been promulgated, it is now possible to choose to wage a struggle using legal means, to live a normal life and to make beneficial use of one's knowledge. This has provided a new alternative. But if this policy had not been promulgated, I don't know for certain that a new underground movement would have sprung up; this is just my guess. But if such a movement were to spring up, it would definitely not side with the communist party.

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CSO: 4207/59

COLUMNIST SUPPORTS HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS WITH SYRIANS, LIBYANS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 17 Dec 82 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "A Better Method and Role"]

[Excerpt] Concerning the bandit terrorist problem in the south, there have been some reports saying that Thai officials will send a high-ranking military officer who is very knowledgeable about the southern problem to Libya and Syria at the beginning of next year. The purpose of his trip will be to hold talks and reach an understanding with these two countries on the southern problem, which is a problem that these two countries are interested in.

Concerning this, Lieutenant General Thanom Waithanomsat, the deputy chief of staff of the National Security Command Headquarters (HSC), said that he had "not received any report on this."

"This may be just an idea. To date, Thailand has never sent a representative to the Arab countries. People have usually gone on a personal basis, like Mrs Saengdao Siamwala," said Lieutenant General Thanom, the deputy chief of staff of the NSCH.

However, even if this is just an idea, I support this idea because Libya and Syria have great influence in the World Islamic Council.

And actually, there are some groups in Libya and Syria, whom Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the prime minister of Malaysia, did not mention, that play a great role in the southern border problem, particularly in the separatist movement.

And they are doing both good and bad things. Concerning what is good, Libya has given help through Malaysia and helped develop the localities in southern Thailand where Muslims live. As for what is bad, some groups in Libya and Syria are supporting the bandit terrorists. They have provided them with money and given them guerrilla combat training.

Thus, a visit there by one of our high-ranking military officers who is familiar with the problems in the south in order to reach an understanding with them could only be beneficial; nothing would be lost. Because the policies of the Thai government have always been sincere and shown good intentions toward the Muslims in the south and throughout the country. Thai society has never had any religious segregation or religious prejudice. We can talk together openly and frankly without having to use diplomatic phrases.

Besides this, there have been reports that Libya and Syria are preparing to bring up the southern Muslim problem at a conference of the World Islamic Council. Thailand would not have an opportunity to participate at that conference and so it would just be criticized.

Thus, the idea of sending a high-ranking military officer on an official visit to Libya and Syria is an idea that should be supported. Because if we can deal with Libya and Syria, it is the same as being able to deal with the World Islamic Council.

Also, this idea should not stop with a high-ranking military official. Things should progress to the point where a person at the ministerial level forms closer relations with their governments. And this should not include only Libya and Syria. Thailand should expand this to include as many of the Muslim countries as possible. This is because the Muslim countries are third-world countries that have much influence and so it would be valuable for us to build relations.

Nothing will be lost, either politically or economically, by associating with the Muslim countries.

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CSO: 4207/58

WRITER CRITICIZES U. S., IMF SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Thawip Wiradilok: "Why Is South Africa Getting Bigger?"]

[Text] Recently, there was a report that said that the government of South Africa sent soldiers on a raid and that they killed more than 40 people in Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, a neighboring country. As a pretext, they said that the purpose of this was to destroy the terrorist forces that had been receiving support from the government of Lesotho, support that had enabled them to attack South Africa.

Various governments throughout the world have condemned this barbaric action by the South African government. This was also condemned by Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the secretary-general of the United Nations. But the news that the the government of the United States has condemned this attack and called on South Africa to find a way to solve its disputes peacefully is really a very shameful piece of news.

This attack took place after an important piece of information became well known. That is, recently, the executive committee of the International Monetary Fund, to which the United States is the "big brother," approved giving a loan of \$1.07 billion to South Africa. This is the largest loan ever given to South Africa.

Concerning this loan, the Special Commission Against Racial Apartheid and two other U.N. commissions appealed to this organization to refuse to give the loan to South Africa. And at the end of October, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution by a vote of 121 to 3 calling on the IMF to refuse to give the loan. But the United States, which is the country that has put up the most money and which controls more than 20 percent of the vote in the executive committee of this organization, paid no attention to the resolution.

Before permission was given to grant this loan, the government of President Reagan stated that it was not possible to postpone giving this loan and that the vote of the United States was concerned only with economic matters. But actually, this claim concerning an "economic foundation" is just

a bald lie. Because the fact is that this amounted to giving military support to South Africa.

From the very beginning, South Africa has been ostracised by the world community because of its policy of racial segregation, or "apartheid," an African word that has now become familiar throughout the world. This policy calls for segregation or apartheid. The blacks, who make up 80 percent of the population of the country are to be segregated from the whites, who make up less than 20 percent of the population. Stated simply, the blacks are to be treated like animals while the whites are to be treated like gods.

The blacks are to be kept segregated from the whites in every way. This includes the curtailment of political rights, restrictions on where [blacks] can travel, restrictions on where to live and [restrictions] on property rights. It even includes marriage restrictions and torture by whites in South Africa. Even whites who love justice have written many books exposing this.

Actually, the matter of blacks being tortured was first discussed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1952. A special committee was formed to consider this matter. But it could do nothing since the South African government would not let it enter the country. South Africa was even forced to leave the British Commonwealth since the other members of the commonwealth had such great contempt for it.

However, during that period, it was well known that South Africa had a trump card that the United States had to respect. That card was uranium ore for the production of atomic [energy]. Thus, the United States always acted like a "big brother" to South Africa.

Later on, when the nationalist tide, coupled with Marxism-Leninism, swept over Africa, some of the newly independent states had leftist governments that received support from the Soviet Union. And so South Africa became even more important to the United States. Now, it was not just a matter of uranium; South Africa was also an important fortress in opposing communism.

The role played by South Africa in Africa was the same as that played by Israel in the Middle East. The bolder Israel became in carrying on a policy of invading the Arab states, the bolder South Africa became in carrying on a policy of invading other countries in Africa.

But its policy of racial segregation and its military aggression in southern Africa resulted in economic problems arising in the country. Military expenditures have been very great, the export of diamonds and gold, which used to earn a large income for the country, declined last year and there have been economic problems resulting from the worldwide recession. All these things have resulted in a huge budget deficit. It is estimated that South Africa's foreign trade will show a loss of between \$3.5 billion to \$5.2 billion.



During the period 1975-1977, South Africa's military budget rose to \$450 million. During this period, the IMF loaned South African \$540 million. This enabled South Africa to increase its military budget. With this large loan, the South African government was constantly able to suppress the natives in a very cruel manner. And it was able to occupy Namibia and use its military forces to attack other neighboring countries.

The more that the South Africa has increased the military budget, the higher the budget deficit has risen. And as a result, this deficit has generated inflation and trade has shown a deficit. It is this trade deficit that the IMF has used as the reason to claim that "there is a technical necessity" for providing the loan.

The result of the United States supporting Israel from the moment of its birth as an independent state with an ever-increasing military budget to the present has been that Israel has implemented a policy of aggression throughout the Middle East. Israel is a major threat to the peace of the world, and it has caused the Palestinian Arabs to have to wander about homeless. And it has reached the point where the United States can no longer dictate things to Israel as it would like to. This is the same as Germany during the time of Hitler.

We can see that South Africa is starting to play the same role as Israel. That is, it is an important fortress that the United States can use to suppress the liberation movements and invade neighboring countries. In the end, South Africa will become a country with great military power, and it will carry on a policy of aggression like Hitler and Israel. The continent of Africa will not have any peace.

The IMF was established in 1944 at a monetary and financial conference attended by 44 U.N. countries. The agreement on monetary matters went into effect on 27 December 1945. This organization is considered to be the monetary specialist of the United Nations. At the same time, it is claimed that it is an independent international organization. But the independence of this organization means following the directives of the United States only.

Democracy, in one sense, may refer to a single vote being the deciding vote if that vote is cast by a great power. As for the dozens of small countries, their votes all add up to a minority vote.

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**MILITARY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CPT, PEACE-KEEPING COMMAND**

[Interview with Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the Assistant Army Chief of Staff for Operations, by a representative of the Teachers' Association on 17 December at the Wieng Tai Hotel]

[Excerpt] This interview is part of a discussion that a representative of the Teachers' Association had with Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the assistant army chief of staff for operations, when, at the invitation of the Council of Teachers, he went to give a lecture on "The Role of Teachers In National Security" at the Wieng Tai Hotel on 17 December.

[Question] Why was the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command established? In the future, will a command be formed among teachers? Teachers today suspect that this will be the case.

[Answer] I am sorry that my superior officer did not come today. If he had come, things would have been very enjoyable. I would like to say that we view everything in terms of the disorder that may arise. This disorder may arise in the form that we refer to as terrorism. That is, terrorism will be a very important form of struggle in the coming period. This is also referred to as urban operations. Terrorism can take many forms. For example: 1. There is the terrorism created by the CPT, which has left the jungle and gone into the cities in order to carry on operations in a new form. 2. There are the separatist movements. In Asean, we feel that these people are enemies of great importance. Even Indonesia feels that the separatists are extremely important. This refers to the violent Muslim movements, the New People's Army movement in the Philippines and the communist guerrilla movement in Malaysia. And we have such a movement in the south. 3. There are the international terrorist movements that are being carried on in order to gain psychological advantages, which would have worldwide effects. 4. There are the mentally sick who will try to topple the government regardless of who has formed the government. Thus, we have had to form a struggle system in the cities in order to deal with these things. We have had to form various units in the cities

from many state organizations. There are no units directly responsible for such things. Thus, the Bangkok Peace-Keeping Command, or the command unit, was formed. The purpose behind this was not to mobilize forces to go fight anyone.

[Question] In order to guard against the things mentioned above, is it necessary for an underdeveloped country like Thailand to always have to rely on the military for help?

Answer] The development of the country is the problem of everyone in the country. There must be both primary and secondary units. The military is a well-organized organization with a good command structure. The most important thing is that it has the tools to [carry on] development. This is a responsibility that is clearly stipulated in the act. It is the army's duty to help the people in various ways. Concerning development that concerns large-scale projects, our military will play a role in this and provide whatever help it can to promote development in accord with the requirements and suitability of the situation in the area. The military has two main duties, that is, to fight the enemy and to develop the country. Developing countries such as Thailand and the Asean countries feel that development is a basic responsibility of the military. And at present, [I] feel that this is just as important as defending the country. Concerning the development projects, many things have been built. I think that you perhaps mistakenly think that the military is playing too great a role in this or that it is bypassing others. If that were true, I think we would have to ask for forgiveness. But we have not done that. We work in areas where others cannot go.

[Question] Do you feel that the things asked above are united front ideas?

Answer] I think that they were very good questions. Why? Because a misunderstanding of these problems has caused great losses for us. In particular, there has been a loss of national unity. It can be seen that, previously, we were always charging this person with being a member of a united front, that one with being a communist, this one with being this or that and so on. Whenever something minor happened, that proved it. All of this happened because of a lack of mutual understanding. We must not blame anything. How can we determine whether a person is a communist or not? I think that this is very important.

The first thing we must look at is the position they take. Is the position they take that of a dictatorship of the proletariat? If they take the proletarian position, they will think that only the proletariat can solve [the problems and] govern the country. They think that this class has been bound hand and foot and that it is necessary to smash these chains by seizing power, dividing the land and giving land to the people. Even though they have not yet seized power, the communists in Thailand have already decided who is to live in which palace.

Second, we must look at their views. That is, is the viewpoint of these people one of constant opposition to anything they see? Are they fair? But this does not mean that such people are all communists. We must look at everything simultaneously. But the thing that is very important is their basic position. As for what you said, I do not think that you are a member of a united front but rather that you are a person who dares to express his views in a direct manner. I think that is praiseworthy.

Concerning your objection to my saying that only the communists would seize the banks and that such people are ignorant of various facts, I would like to talk about whether Thai society can generate security. The entire system rests on four basic factors, that is, the political factor, the economic factor, the social-psychological factor and the military factor.

We believe that if the country is to be secure, there must be security in all four sectors. Political security depends on what form of administrative system the people want. We believe that the Thai people have decided that the administrative system that will satisfy the majority of the people and that will be a just system is a democratic system with the king at the head. I do not think that we want a dictatorship, regardless of what type of dictatorship it is.

We do not want some other system. We want a democratic system. From the economic standpoint, the Thai people want a free economic system. That is, we hold capital to be the main aspect and we believe that the various activities must be carried on mainly by the private sector. The state will play a very small role, except in the public utility sector. Thus, we have selected this form of administration so that the government will not have to get involved in the various problems. We want private sector competition in a free system that is modern. It must not be a system where the banking system is monopolized.

It can be seen that the [banking] system is a center that satisfies the free-enterprise system since the banks are a source for mobilizing capital. And we know that free enterprise depends on capital. If there is no place to mobilize capital, our economy cannot operate. Thus, the rights of private individuals must be adhered to. But as for what is wrong, that is, a monopolistic system, we do not agree. Thus, the banks have formed a monopoly within the group as you said. But we must maintain this. I was speaking from the standpoint of principles that day and I concluded by appealing to officials, including both state officials and those who carry on commercial banking activities, to understand and show sympathy for the Thai people.

[Question] How supportive of the movement of the 500,000 teachers are policies 66/1980 and 65/1982? Because at present, many teachers' organizations are springing up all over the country. This has forced the Council of Teachers to come forward and join hands with the teachers' organizations

for the safety of the teacher leaders who are active. What is the military's view of this and will there be fighting again?

[Answer] Concerning the problems of the teachers, orders 66/1980 and 65/1982 clearly state that teachers are very important. Besides this, the mass media and the students are mentioned. Teachers are an institution of great importance. They have great honor in the country. It is the only institution that builds people, work and the system. As for shooting teachers, I do not know what to say. If I say that it won't happen, it implies that this happened in the past. But I do not think that this was the case. Because if this were involved, the problems should not have been solved using violence. Rather, [we prefer to use] peaceful means, to create mutual understanding, to praise each other and to respect the reasons of others.

Everything must grow, move forward and develop. We must understand the things that happen in the country. When someone demonstrates, view it as natural. I think that all of this is social development. The important problem is that this social development must be controlled. If social development is not controlled, we say that a crisis has arisen. When it reaches that point, we cannot control things. Society will face great turmoil and confusion. This is the problem in the world and it is getting worse. At present, we are developing socially very much. If someone tries to prevent society from developing, he will fail. If someone exerts pressure on society to develop faster than our ability to control things, a crisis will arise and all of us will be destroyed. Everyone wants freedom.

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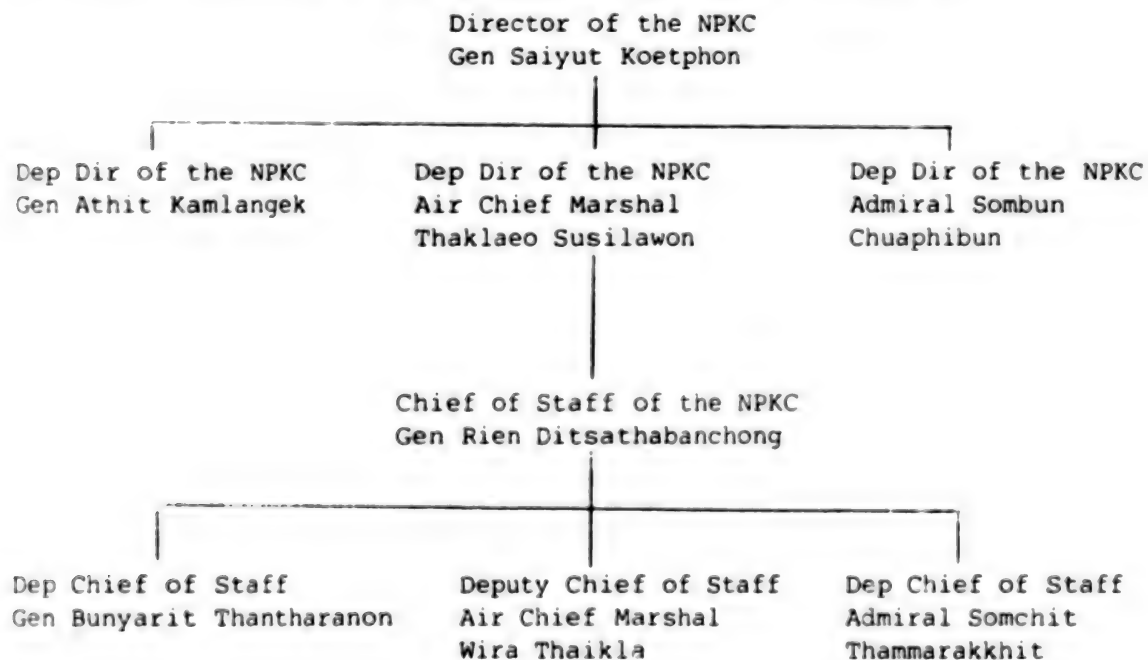
THAILAND

CHARTS SHOW NATIONAL PEACE-KEEPING COMMAND PLAN

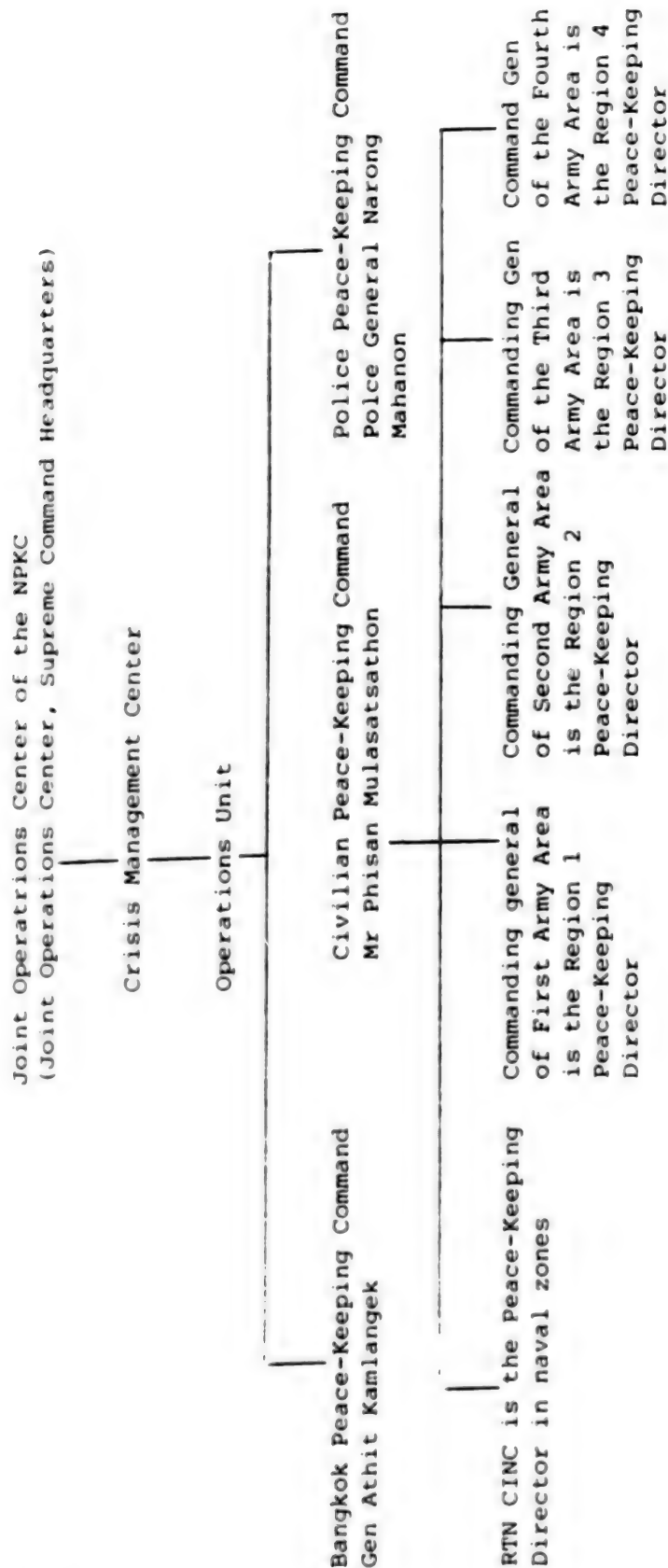
Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 9-15 Jan 83 pp 16, 19

[Article: "ARPA and Behind the Crisis Management Center"]

[Excerpt] Structure of the National Peace-Keeping Command (NPKC)



# Plan of the National Peace-Keeping Command



THALAND

SUPPRESSION COMMAND POLICE GENERAL PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 19-25 Dec 82 p 3

[MATICHON Profile column: "Police Lieutenant General Sen Sitthiphan, the Assistant Director-General of the Police Department for Suppression"]

[Text] He was proclaimed "Model Father" of 1982 and was awarded the honorary emblem by Major General Praman Adireksan on 5 December 1982 at Suan Amphon.

He was born on 10 March 1925 in Samut Prakan Province. He attended primary school in Samut Prakan Province. After that, he attended Suan Kulap High School. He then attended the Army Preparatory College (Class 7) and the Police Academy.

He began his career as a police officer at the Metropolitan Police Academy in 1949. He once worked as a suppression inspector at the Lumpini Police Station. He was the chief inspector at the Lumpini Police Station in 1958, the commander of the Southern Bangkok Metropolitan Police in 1970 and the commissioner of the Metropolitan Police from 1979 to 1981.

During the period he was chief inspector at the Lumpini Police Station, he suppressed the smuggling of pork at Khlong Toei. Those whose interests had been affected were dissatisfied. A knife was thrown at him and hit him in the neck. He required 24 stitches and had to spend 24 days in the hospital. At that time, no one thought that Police Lieutenant General Sen would live.

The nickname the "Double-Barreled Lion" was given to him the time he went and captured "Sua Maen," a notorious bandit in the Tao Bun area at that time.

In 1958, Police Lieutenant General Sen Sitthiphan married Chittacharun Kunwanit, the daughter of Police General Phichai Kunwanit, the then assistant director-general of the Police Department. They have one daughter and twin boys.

His daughter is Miss Prichaya, age 23. She got a degree in architecture from Chulalongkorn University. At present, she is working on her MA degree at MIT in the United States. His sons are Chanchai and Chatchat. They are in their final year at Triemudom School. His wife works at the tobacco plant, Khlong Toei main office.

"Even though being a police officer is hard work and the hours are uncertain, I do not have any family problems because my wife and children are very understanding. Whenever I have a little free time, I devote it to my family. I do not go out drinking or anything like that," said Police Lieutenant General Sen about his personal life.

Concerning his work duties, Police Lieutenant General Sen said that "I am not unhappy about anything. I have been a policeman for 33 years. Even though being a policeman is hard work, I have never had any problems or been unhappy. I have done my work in accord with the regulations and plans. I have thrown myself into the work wholeheartedly and given my full attention to my work."

Police Lieutenant General Sen spoke about how he had been selected to be the "model father." "I have given attention to my family. I have looked after my children, supported them in their studies and given them much love."

"I am happy at receiving this honor. It shows that I am a good father. When I was first informed that I had received this honor, my wife didn't want me to receive it. She asked how I could be a model father since I was away from home so often. But don't print that; they will take this honor away from me," said Police Lieutenant General Sen jokingly.

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## THAILAND

### EDITORIAL VIEWS MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN PROTESTS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Military Meddles In Everything"]

[Text] Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the assistant army chief of staff for operations, is not the first officer to admit that the military has been criticized for meddling in everything in the country. Previously, General Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC, said in a similar vein that the point really worth debating is not whether high-ranking officers have willingly meddled in everything. Rather, the main point is that, while the military has involved itself in everything in the form of a "knight on a white horse," why have people made observations in a dissatisfied way using such sarcastic remarks as "soldiers meddle in everything?"

The military, particularly senior officers such as General Athit Kamlangek and Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, has recently played a part in solving such problems as the 10-wheeled truck problem, the Mekong whisky strike, the horse racing problem, the affair involving the technical students, the bus fare matter, the matter of farmers expressing dissatisfaction with rice prices, and, most recently, the matter of Khon Kaen University students expressing dissatisfaction with the way a new rector was chosen. These problems, which looked as if they would get worse, all died down, basically because of "interference" by the officers mentioned above. Concerning this "meddling" by these officers, from the standpoint of the results that have been achieved, this has been a good thing. Actually, they should be praised instead of being criticized for interfering.

One reason for this stems from the apprehension of a previous age. The image of the military is that of a political opportunist who pretends to do something good in order to gain power and use that power to profit personally. Even though the younger generation of soldiers has changed for the better, the old image formed in the Sarit-Thanom-Praphat-Krit period continues to stalk them. Furthermore, even though the military is one mechanism of state power, in solving the problems that have arisen, instead of using the other mechanisms that have a direct responsibility, [the military] has become involved in the name of the military alone and this has caused a split between the military and the other organizations

of the state. Thus, the reaction has been one of opposition rather than complete agreement.

Thus, concerning the problem of the military "meddling in everything," the important thing is to revise the role of the military rather than simply appealing to the civilians, or people in general, for understanding. That is, the military must clearly show that it has changed for the better. At the same time, the military must not separate itself from the national administrative system that has been formed in a systematic way. In this way, military involvement will not be in conflict with the government's and country's methods of carrying out things.

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EDITORIAL: ABUSES OF POWER CREATE 'WAR CONDITIONS'

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Dec 62 p 4

[Editorial: "The Virtues of Those Who Bear Arms"]

[Text] Another police captain has sadly lost his life in Betong District. But he was not killed by bandit terrorists or communist terrorists of either the Malay Party or the Thai Party. He was killed by a police sergeant under his command. The initial report said that this police captain was killed in his sleeping suit. When he stepped outside his house, he was grabbed by the throat and shot repeatedly. This clearly shows that the killer was filled with great hatred toward the deceased.

The death of a person at the hands of a colleague is not just a matter of the unnecessary destruction of the country's forces. It is also very sad that people who work together have to kill each other. And what must be kept in mind even more is that this is not the first time that such a thing has happened. It happens all the time. But besides personal anger, a basic reason for this is negligence. For example, when people go on patrols, instead of clashing with the enemy, they end up clashing with people on their own side. Many people are wounded and killed every year this way.

Regardless of whether it was in the stone or iron ages when bows and arrows and spears were used or in the present age when weapons are much more advanced, those with weapons have always had more power and influence than others. And when people become soldiers, police officials or paramilitary officials such as thahan phran irregulars or Volunteer Defense Corps officials, they gain even more power over the common people who have no weapons. If these officials or paramilitary officials are not virtuous and highly disciplined, they are no different from ordinary bandits. And the result is that the stronger oppress the weaker; those with weapons threaten those without weapons. This is similar to what is referred to as "war conditions," which never end.

Actually, a person with duties and responsibilities should have virtues and a consciousness to match so that he can be like a giant tree that provides shade for the birds. This is natural for the survival of humans and other living creatures. Those with power and weapons must greatly increase their virtue and take time to think. Because if those with weapons use those weapons to threaten others, it is very possible that they will be opposed with violence in return.

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## THAILAND

### COLUMNIST NOTES FRENCH PRESSURE ON AIRPLANE PURCHASE

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 16 Dec 82 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "Foreign Trade Is Conducted With Tricks"]

[Excerpt] As for politics in trade, Thailand is being pressured by France in a French way. The Thai Ministry of Industry is getting tired of this.

Concerning such matters, I have written before in this column that the Ministry of Industry has agreed to purchase a sugar mill from France for 1.6 billion baht in order to improve the state enterprise sugar mill at Suphanburi, with France selling this to us on credit or giving us a loan.

I have also observed that France once sold us a paper mill, that is, the mill at Pang Pa In. And it turned out that France sold an old mill to us.

I am sounding a warning: Be careful not to let history repeat itself.

There was a report just this morning (14 December ) that the sale of a sugar mill by France has encountered problems. The French government's trade organization that guarantees credits for exports has rejected the Thai Ministry of Industry's request to borrow the 1.6 billion baht to purchase this sugar mill.

France's refusal to loan the money or grant credit to purchase the sugar mill is a matter of pressure.

Concerning Thailand's economic situation, loaning 1.6 billion baht to Thailand is not that great an amount. Because in Asean also, the financial markets recognize the fact that Thailand's economic position is second only to that of Singapore.

The reasons for France's refusal to loan us the money or grant us credit to purchase the French sugar mill are very complex. This matter is connected to Thai International. Thai International was considering purchasing two more aircraft. And the competition was between the airbus and Boeing.

Boeing is an American company; France owns shares in the airbus. Thai International decided to purchase from Boeing. France was unhappy with this and so it obstinately refused to grant us credit.

France has not openly said that it refused to grant 1.6 billion in credit to Thailand to purchase the sugar mill in order to get even with Thailand for not purchasing the airbus. But France has hinted that if Thailand had purchased the airbus, France would have considered loaning this money to Thailand.

Yes, politics and trade are connected like this.

Thailand must not be afraid of French pressure. Where we decide to purchase aircraft is our business. And I wonder if the sugar mill that France would have sold to us would have been like the paper mill at Bang Pa In.

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## THAILAND

### LARGE-SCALE SMUGGLING, ARMS TRADE WITH PRK NOTED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 17 Dec 82 pp 1, 14

[Article: "Weapons Smuggled to Kampuchians In Exchange For Gold"]

[Text] A fishing boat transporting war materials to Kampuchea in exchange for gold was seized. It had been doing this for 6 years and had made about 80 million baht. Besides this, it smuggled weapons from Kampuchea and sold them to communist terrorists in the south. The police were able to capture only the captain. The other seamen all jumped overboard and fled. The commander of the river police has revealed that this is a professional group that is very dangerous to the country. This has also been reported to the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area.

A DAO SIAM reporter stationed in Surat Thani Province filed a report on the morning of 16 December that stated that at 1300 hours on 15 December, Police Colonel Sathien Sinthusen, the superintendent of River Police Precinct 3, took a river police boat and a force of policemen to patrol the Ban Don Bay in Muang District, Surat Thani Province. They discovered a fishing boat named the "Thirayut 5," registration No 1829 Samut Sakhon, underway at the mouth of the Ban Don Bay. They signled the boat to stop and headed for it to conduct a search.

When the nine seamen on the boat saw the police boat headed toward them, they jumped into the water and fled. The police seized the boat, conducted a search and arrested Mr Bunsong Limsawat, age 42, who lives at 86 Village 3, Ban Phaeu Commune, Samut Sakhon Province. He was the captain of this fishing boat.

A search of the boat turned up one rifle and 33 rounds of ammunition and one shotgun and 155 rounds of ammunition. Also found were various types of goods such as five cases of Hennessy cognac--a total of 60 bottles-- 3,724 bolts of cloth for making shirts and pants, 15 cameras with film, one Honda motorcycle and 34 spare parts, 40 sheets of plywood and tin, paper for folding cigarettes, vacuum flasks and 12 other miscellaneous items totalling 4,131 boxes.

In his confession, Mr Bunsong said that he and the nine men who had fled had transported the goods from Samut Sakhon. Between 17 October and 28 November they had made six trips to sell various types of goods to Kampuchea. All of the goods were transported to Kong Island, which belongs to Kampuchea. After delivering the goods, in payment, the buyers gave them bars of gold weighing 756 tam lung [1 tam lung equals 60 grams], or about 3,424 baht [1 baht equals 15 grams], valued at approximately 15,064,600 baht. The boat that was seized belonged to Mr Prasit Prasansuthiphon, alias Hiea Kiea in Chinese, who lives at an unknown address near Wat Wichian Chotwararam in Muang District, Samut Sakhon Province. He owns 10 boats which alternate taking goods to Kampuchea. This has been going on for 7 years.

Concerning this matter, Police Major Wichit Thongim, the chief inspector at the Surat Thani provincial police station in Muang District, told our reporter that the "search of the boat turned up many documents written in Chinese, Thai, Cambodian and Lao. Most were orders for goods. They also revealed that several boats were being held in Kampuchea and that several other boats were engaged in smuggling goods."

Police Colonel Sathien Sinthusen said that "these are professionals who pose a great danger to the country. They have been selling war materials to the Kampuchians and smuggling weapons from Kampuchea into Thailand. The boats then go to Singapore and purchase more goods to sell. They land on the coast of Khanom District in Nakhon Sithammarat Province in order to wait for a chance to sell the weapons that they obtained from Kampuchea. They sell them to the communist terrorists in the south. All of this has been reported to Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area."

As for the men of the "Thirayut 5" who jumped overboard and fled, at present, the officials have learned the names of five of them. These five are Mr Sanan, Mr Pan, Mr Huai, Mr Udom and Mr Uan (last names unknown). The names of the other four are still unknown. Besides this, police officials have learned that three of these nine men are Kampuchians. As for Mr Bunsong, the captain of the boat, officials have placed him under arrest for further handling of the case.

On the morning of 16 December, General Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior, gave an interview concerning police seizing a fishing boat that had been smuggling war materials and selling them to Kampuchea. He said that he had "not yet received any report. This is the duty of the river police and customs officials. They frequently make arrests. But sometimes things are difficult because the ocean area is very big."

A reporter said that there have been reports that most of the fishing boats operating out of Surat Thani Province are engaged in transporting goods to Kampuchea and selling them to the communist terrorists. He asked General Sitthi what his view of this was. General Sitthi said that "I don't have an opinion on this and cannot say anything since there is still no evidence."

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ATHIT ABILITY TO PLACATE PROTESTERS NOTED

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Mushroom Reporter's column]

[Text] After having gone through several student-people's demonstrations on this and that, General Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC, has emerged as the frontrunner for the position of prime minister.

This is much different from only 2-3 years ago when it was said that it would be difficult for him to become the RTA CINC since he was then only the third deputy commanding general of the Second Army Area.

This is very similar to the case of General Prem Tinsulanon. He was an officer from the provinces who came to Bangkok to serve as the assistant RTA CINC. Who would have thought that he would shoot past General Soem Na Nakhon in so short a time!

All, including General Prem Tinsulanon and General Athit Kamlangek, must credit this to charisma.

When racehorse owners assembled to oppose the policy of General Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior who was trying to curtail vice by reducing the number of horse races, few people were willing to go tell the horse owners to disband. They settled down in front of the race track and threatened to march on the Government House.

But then General Athit Kamlangek grabbed a microphone and spoke only 5 minutes. What he said was exactly the same as what the minister of interior had said. But the horse owners became orderly and shouted cheers of approval. They then returned to their homes. And since then, nothing more has been heard about this.

And then there was the matter involving 10-wheeled trucks. The deputy minister insisted that the law was the law and that if any driver tried to drive through, he would be arrested. Unable to extend the deadline, the truckers acted as if they were going to close the highways.

At that time, General Athit Kamlangek was the assistant RTA CINC. He uttered only a few words and everything was settled. The matter involving the trucks was settled instantly.

Then there was the protest by students and people over the increase in the bus fare. Everyone responsible for the Bangkok Mass Transport Authority insisted that this matter would not be reconsidered. Bus fares had been increased and that was that. [They insisted that] the cabinet would not discuss this again since it had already been discussed.

Those who saw the students and people protesting saw people fasting and heard people announce that they would burn themselves to death. There was widespread alarm that, this time, a great disaster would befall the country. The prime minister was in Peking on business of state.

Everyone was very alarmed and worried.

But when the prime minister stepped off the airplane on his return, General Athit Kamlangek immediately handed him a letter.

And following that, everything subsided. The bus fares were kept at the old levels until the special commission formed by the prime minister to consider this matter could give its opinion. The students and people who had been fasting in protest began eating again. Those gathered together in front of the Government House dispersed and returned to their studies and jobs as usual.

Then there was the matter of students at Khon Kaen University protesting the appointment of the rector, whom they said had not been selected in a democratic way.

The prime minister entrusted the minister of state universities with the task of solving the problem. The minister gave the problem to the university council to handle. The university council said that it did not have any power. Then the governor of Khon Kaen Province mobilized the Village Scouts and the Volunteer Defense Corps. Everyone thought that this was it and that people would certainly be killed.

But no! All that was required was for General Athit Kamlangek to get involved and the matter was settled.

Dr Wichit Srisaan, the rector of Sukhothai Thammathirat University and the president of the Khon Kaen University Council, spoke at a gathering but no one understood him.

But after General Athit Kamlangek explained things, everything returned to normal. The students got on buses to go back to the university and even said "bye-bye, father."

Mr Chamnan Photchana, the governor of Khon Kaen Province who is an upright man, constantly opposed the movement of the students and people. Even though it was very cold in Khon Kaen, he had to wipe the sweat from his face and pat his bald head [from all his exertion].

This is the new force that can be seen today.

However, if we follow the movements of the students and people each time, one fact that can be seen in each instance is that those movements that have been based on propriety, justice and democracy have all had the sympathy of the people and the appeals have all had a chance of gaining their objective.

Stated simply, there has been success.

But those appeals that have made excessive demands have not gained the support of the people. Things have not succeeded. Take the appeal of increasing the number of horse races, for example. No one can help this appeal succeed no matter how much charisma he has.

But no one in General Athit's position could agree with this. Everyone would have to suppress this and prevent the demonstrations and protests from growing.

Besides the demonstrations and protests having to be reasonable, the demonstrations and protests must be conducted in such a way that the people feel that they are within the bounds of politeness. They must not generate too much turmoil or be conducted like a joke. [Conducted properly], they will gain the support of the people. And the support of General Athit Kamlangek.

This last statement is rather important because the success or failure of a protest or demonstration depends on this.

What can be done? He has become another "daddy" to the villagers.

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OBSTACLES TO INVESTMENTS, IMPORTS, SARABURI AMMUNITION PLANT DISCUSSED

Bangkok PHYA KHRUT in Thai 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Angkhrira Charoenrat column]

[Text] The backward bureaucracy is killing investors. Many foreigners, particularly businessmen who have come to invest here, are shaking their heads about Thailand's bureaucracy.

It takes 2-3 days just to have some matter passed from one desk to the next. "Oil" needs to be applied before things will work. Certainly, people who come to invest here have to face the problem of interest. And the longer it takes to complete the work, the greater the amount of money that can be squeezed out of them.

Some senior bureaucrats postpone a matter for a long time, claiming that they have a lot of work and are very busy. Yes, there is so much work that it has reached the point of idiocy.

Another thing that I don't understand is that, while the government is supporting certain activities, when businessmen begin producing a certain type of item, others are given permission to import the same type of item from abroad and compete [with domestic production].

A simple example is the privately-owned ammunition plant in Saraburi. A billion baht was invested in order to build the plant, and the Ministry of Defense gave permission to produce ammunition. The Investment Promotion Unit agreed and gave support.

But strangely, this privately-owned plant that produces ammunition and explosives is now going bankrupt. This is because of a very restrictive law. In accord with the rights granted it, the plant can produce 38-caliber and 9-millimeter ammunition and explosives. And at present, much has been produced. But if someone goes to purchase any of it, he will immediately be arrested by the police since the law protects the producer but not the buyers.

This is similar to the smuggled goods that are sold in Hat Yai. The merchants are allowed to sell such items but police immediately arrest anyone who purchases such goods.

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area could not put up with this and has ordered that things be changed.

As for this ammunition plant, when it wants to sell its products, it has to sell to a store. And these stores are owned by groups that deal in explosives. These groups are backed by military officers. Why do things produced in the country have to be purchased secretly? This plant is going bankrupt. Things are going very badly for it.

There is another matter too. In requesting permission to purchase raw materials from abroad, can you believe it, it takes over a year to obtain permission. In this span of time, a man and woman could have produced a baby.

Past governments gave this private individual permission to build a plant to produce ammunition for civilian use because of their far-reaching view. This was a preparation for whenever the country encountered a sudden crisis or for when there was a war. The civilian plant is ready to change over and produce weapons and ammunition for the military.

This is done all over the world. Even Japan, which is much richer and which has much greater military might than Thailand, has made such preparations.

One former minister of defense has said that if Thailand should get into a full-scale war, it will be completely out of ammunition in just 13 days.

I have written this in order to "press" the present government to take a more far-reaching view and not just concern itself with solving the day-to-day problems. And don't think that, just because it was the Kriangsak government that granted permission, the matter can now be forgotten about since the Prem government is now in power.

If it is felt that this ammunition plant is of no use, it should be closed. Don't let it drag on like it is now.

Lets do something one way or the other. Let a man be a man and a woman be a woman. Let's not go halfway. Let's make a decision.

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CSO: 4207/57

PROBLEM OF FRAUDULENT PASSPORTS DISCUSSED

Computer Use Studied

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Use Computers to Help Control Fraudulent Passports"]

[Text] Computers will be used to write passports instead of having them written by hand. This will be done to control fraudulent passports. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will recognize both types of passports.

In his capacity as the person who is responsible for passports, Mr Chao Saichua, the deputy undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave an interview to SIAM RAT concerning the matter of fraudulent passports, a problem that is presently increasing in severity. He said that examinations of fraudulent passports have shown that there are two types of forgery. The first type involves forging the entire passport; the second type involves making changes in the original document.

The deputy undersecretary of foreign affairs said that most of the fraudulent passports of the first type that have been seized have been seized in the south. This matter is not the concern of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because such forgeries are like the forgery of money or other documents. Thus, conducting investigations, discovering the sources and arresting the forgers is the responsibility of the police, the administrative officials and the immigration officials. They must find a way to eliminate and destroy the sources.

Concerning forgeries that are made by making changes in the original document, that is, by changing the picture that is attached to the passport, Mr Chao said that many such passports have been found and seized. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not indifferent about this. Some changes in the form of such documents have been made. Previously, we had the documents printed at the printery of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister. Each time, they would print 100,000 passports. Now, we print up to the letter T. And previously, we used a machine to press them in order to cover the picture and writing with plastic. But forgers frequently peel this off. Thus, we have changed to affixing a sticker on the picture in order to prevent this. Because now, if the plastic is peeled off,

the picture and booklet are ruined and cannot be used. We have been using this method since February 1982. We will continue to try to make such changes in order to make it difficult for people to forge passports.

The deputy undersecretary of foreign affairs said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considering a new passport design. The old method is to have things written by hand. But the new, improved method is to have everything printed by computer in order to reduce the number of forgeries. This is because, by doing the printing using computers, we will use secret codes and there will be much detail. This will make it very difficult to make a forgery that looks like a real document. "But I don't know how much we will be able to do. This will be a slow process. It can be done, but it will be slow. We are studying the matter in detail to determine how many people will be needed and how long it will take to produce each passport. If things are slow, this will create problems because we must complete passports within 5 work days.

#### Crackdown Promised

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Police Appoint Prakop Chairman of a Committee to Crackdown on Fraudulent Passports]

[Text] The Police Department has appointed Prakop Wiraphan chairman of a committee to handle "fraudulent passports." The Immigration Division has revealed that it is taking strict measures. During the past year, more than 100 people have been arrested at Don Muang and at the southern checkpoint. The problem is that there are 28 immigration checkpoints at Don Muang and 8,000 travelers pass in and out every day. And the number of checkpoints cannot be increased. The director-general of the Department of Labor has revealed that 65 Thais who were carrying fraudulent passports and leaving to go to work in Hong Kong have been arrested. The passports were forged in Bangkok.

Police Major General Nat Minakamit, the commander of the Immigration Division, talked with SIAM RAT about the use of fraudulent passports spreading as was reported by SIAM RAT. He said that, in checking passports, Immigration Division officials at both Don Muang and the southern checkpoint have been checking passports very carefully by relying on the experience and skills of the officials.

Besides this, the pictures in the passports are often not in order because of being corrected and the writing is too attractive and meticulous. In such cases, the Immigration Division asks the Passport Division to whom the passport with this number belongs and to whom it was issued. Thus, we have continually made arrests. This year alone, more than 100 people have been arrested.



The Immigration Division coordinates things closely with the Passport Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with the Police Department. It is not thought that officials are negligent in their work. The only thing is that, on occasion, when officials take a long time examining a passport, the people think that the officials are taking too long. And so, sometimes, when officials have to hurry, they may make a mistake.

Besides this, about 8,000 travelers enter and leave from Don Muang every day. And many enter and leave in the south. There are only 28 immigration gates and it is not possible to increase the number.

The commander of the Immigration Division also said that, at present, the Police Department, through Police Lieutenant General Suthai Sukhumwat, the deputy director-general of the Police Department for suppression, has appointed Police Lieutenant General Prakop Wiraphan chairman of a committee to solve the fraudulent passport problem. It is believed that this problem will be solved very soon.

Police Lieutenant General Suthat Sukhumwat told reporters at the Police Department that police officials have not been negligent about solving this problem. There have constantly been arrests and immigration police have constantly been ordered to make inspections. Also, things have constantly been coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Furthermore, a news report has stated that, of the fraudulent passports that are now turning up abroad, those that come from Thailand are of two types: real passports issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with altered photographs and passports that are forgeries in all respects.

A news source from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told SIAM RAT that the fraudulent passports are all forged in the same place somewhere in Bangkok. The Immigration Division and the Police Department have good clues about this but the investigation is still underway in order to discover the source of this.

At the Ministry of Interior, Mr Wichit Saengthong, the director-general of the Labor Department, told SIAM RAT that, at present, 65 Thais who had fraudulent passports and who had gone to work in Hong Kong have been arrested. In 11 cases, the passports were real with just the picture changed. In some cases, the name had been changed also.

The director-general of the Department of Labor said that most of the people with fraudulent passports obtain their passports from agents and that they may not be aware of the fact that their passports are forgeries. They learn this only when they are arrested. Mr Wichit said that most of the fraudulent passports from Thailand have turned up in Hong Kong and Australia.

At present, the Department of Labor is taking action to prevent people who are going abroad to work from holding fraudulent passports. The department will cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



## Security Ramifications Noted

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "The Spread of Fraudulent Passports Is Having a Serious Effect on Security"]

[Text] The spread of fraudulent passports is having a serious effect on national security. Vietnamese refugees are said to be able to obtain such passports. The matter has been turned over to the Police Department for investigation but as yet no one knows where they are being produced.

A news source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs talked with SIAM RAT about the matter of passports being forged, or the great increase in the number of fraudulent passports. He said that, concerning this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not been idle. It has tried to find ways to prevent this. It has revised and drafted new regulations on making passports. Since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been made solely responsible for issuing passports, without having to go through the Police Department and with the steps reduced to a minimum, it is now possible to obtain a passport within 5 working days.

The news source stated that there are three main reasons for the forgery of passports. First, the fee for requesting a passport is high. Second, it is difficult to obtain a passport. And third, there is the matter of who has the right to obtain a passport. As for the first two reasons, at present, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Passport Division, has revised things completely. In particular, concerning the matter of passports being difficult to obtain, at present, if a person who wants to obtain a passport takes the necessary action to obtain one on his own, he can obtain his passport within about 1 week. As for the matter of the fee being expensive, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs drafted regulations and set the fee at only 1,000 baht a long time ago. This is not considered to be too high. As for the third point, this is an important matter and it is intimately connected to national security. In particular, we have encountered many people who do not have the right to have a Thai passport but who want to have a Thai passport of their own. "At present, I have in my possession a fraudulent passport. The person who had this passport is thought to be a Vietnamese, or Vietnamese refugee. But he was still able to obtain a Thai passport. And besides this, many other secret documents have been encountered. We are conducting an investigation to determine how this person obtained a Thai passport. I am now coordinating the investigation with the police."

The news source also said that it is difficult to prevent forgeries because we cannot discover the source where the fraudulent documents are produced. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the police about various matters so that the police are aware of the fact that passports are being forged. And it has sent various data to the police so that they can use

the data in their investigation. But it has still not been possible to discover the source of the forgeries.

The news source said that it is believed that those in possession of fraudulent passports are also the ones who are using the forged documents. Their offense, and the penalty for this, is equal to that of those who produce fraudulent documents. But in practice, we do not really want to arrest those who use fraudulent documents because most of those who use such passports are workers who have gone to work in the Middle East. If we were really serious about arresting such people, we could arrest many people every day. Instead, when we find such people, we confiscate their documents, they are detained as witnesses and an investigation is conducted in order to determine how they obtained the passport. But we have to find out where the main source of these documents is. We constantly keep the police informed in order to find a way to destroy the sources of these forgeries.

The news source said that whenever a fraudulent passport is found, it is not necessary to have someone file a complaint asking that the case be prosecuted. This is because those who hold, use or produce fraudulent documents are in violation of the criminal laws concerning violations having to do with documents. The police have the power to make an arrest or conduct an investigation without having to wait for someone to file a complaint since the person has violated the criminal laws. And concerning this, the police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are both considered to be in the same government sector. When the criminal laws are violated, things must be carried on in accord with the law.

The news source said that it is difficult to prevent such forgeries from taking place. Even government currency, which is very difficult to forge, is still being forged. Thus, what measure to implement to suppress this is up to the police, who are directly responsible for conducting investigations and suppressing this.

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## THAILAND

### 'DEATH SQUAD' VICTIMS INCLUDE JOURNALISTS, ACTIVISTS

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 19-25 Dec 82 pp

[Article: "The 'Death Squad's Victims Under Order 66/1980"]

[Text] On 6 December 1979, the Religious Activities Coordination Group for Society sent a petition to General Kriangsak Chamanan, the prime minister. The petition concerned the biographies of eight people who had been killed or who had disappeared mysteriously, and it asked for justice.

Now, not only has time passed by, with General Prem Tinsulanon now the prime minister, without there being any response from the government, but there have continued to be reports of assassination and arrests of people who then disappear.

This is not good for Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980, which was issued in 1980.

On the 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the first constitution, which is also the 34th anniversary of the announcement of the Declaration on Human Rights, which was signed by Thailand too, the human rights group, which is composed of the Lawyers' Association of Thailand, the Justice and Peace Committee, the People's Rights and Freedom Association and the Religious Activities Coordination Group for Society, submitted a petition to General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, appealing for justice in the cases of those people who have been assassinated or who have supposedly been arrested and are missing.

From 1981 to 1982, There Were 43 People

This petition stated that between 1981 and 1982, 43 people were assassinated, or they were apparently arrested and then disappeared without a trace. These can be divided as follows: Of those killed, seven were rural leaders, five were labor leaders and 11 were journalists.

Concerning political cases, it is assumed that six people were arrested and then disappeared because of political reasons. Six others were killed for political reasons.

As for suspects in criminal cases, it is assumed that two people were arrested and then disappeared. It is assumed that six others were killed by a "death squad."

#### The Assassination of Leaders Involves Those With Influence

As for why leaders in the rural areas have been killed, the document states that this has happened because they have opposed the interests of the influential people in the localities. Those who have been killed include:

1. Mr Phaisan Phothisadao, age 24, who was a teacher at the Phayakkhaphum Withayakhan School in Phayakkhaphum Phisai District, Maha Sarakham Province. He died mysteriously on 14 October 1981 at his home in Ban Na Si Nuan in Phayakkhaphum Phisai District, Maha Sarakham Province.
2. Mr Thim Buning, who was a teacher at the Satuk School in Satuk District, Buriram Province. He was shot and killed on 28 December 1981 while returning home from the Buriram provincial primary education office.
3. Mr Phai Pramat, age 59, who was the kamnan in Pa Daeng Commune, Muang District, Phrae Province. He was shot and killed by three hoodlums at a festival at Wat Phra Thai Chohae in Pa Daeng Commune, Muang district, Phrae Province, on 10 March 1982. 4. Mrs Bunchong Phothithanom, who was a member of the Uthai Thani provincial council, was shot and killed on 23 March 1982 at her home at the Thap Than Market in Village 1, Thap Than Commune, Muang District, Uthai Thani Province. At the time of her death, she was 3 months pregnant.
5. Mr Sing Prakopthieng, age 35, who was the manager of the Ban Thung Klang pork cooperative in Uan Commune, Pua District, Nan Province. He was shot and killed on 27 April 1982 at the Ban Thung Klang pork cooperative in Uan commune, Pua District, Nan Province.
6. Mr Phao Phudi, age 57, who was village headman of Ban Na Kut Sin, Village 3, Sai Na Wang Commune, Khao Wong district, Kalasin Province. He was shot and killed on 15 May 1982 as he was returning home from a temple fair in Ban Na Kut Sin.
7. Mr Praphet Nasomchai, age 44, who was a member of the Khon Kaen provincial council, the editor of the newspaper KAEN SA and a member of the executive committee of the Social Democracy Party. He was shot and killed on 3 July 1982 at 110/28 Sirichan Road, Muang District, Khon Kaen Province.

#### Labor Leaders Have Been Killed Because They Have Made Appeals

As for why labor leaders have been killed, the document states that they have been killed because they are the leaders, or representatives, of the workers who have played a part in calling for justice. Those who have died include:

1. Mr Samrong Naphachot, age 25, who was the president of the labor union at the United Farm Company Ltd in Bangkok, and Mr Son Kichiwat, age 23, who was a member of the labor union at the United Farm Company Ltd in Bangkok. They were shot and killed by two hoodlums on 15 October 1981 while waiting for a bus near the Sai Akson School after attending a meeting.

2. Mr Chamlong Raksuk, age 30, who was a labor leader at the Thai Special Steel Company Ltd in Sam Rong Nua, Muang District, Samut Prakan Province. He was shot and killed on 6 March 1982 in front of his house near the plant, which is on Soi Wat Suan Som in Sam Rong Nua, Samut Prakan.

3. Mr Prachum Maichan, who was a labor representative with the labor union at the Burapha Steel Company Ltd. He was shot and killed on 9 March 1982 in the cafeteria of the Burapha Steel plant.

4. Mr Angkhin Saebe, age 48, who was the head of the workers in the Saphan Pla Organization in Bangkok. He was shot and killed by two youths on 1 July 1982 in front of the Kesuda Beauty Shop in Bangkok after attending a meeting of the Saphan Pla Organization.

As for the Cases Involving Journalists, Local Influential People Are Involved

The document states that the reason that journalists have been assassinated is because they have written reports that have exposed the illegal activities of the officials and influential people in the localities. Those who have been killed include:

1. Mr Somchai Mithieng, who was the editor of the local newspaper PHETCHABUN and a reporter for several central newspapers. He was shot and killed by two hoodlums on 9 February 1982 as he was eating at a restaurant at the Muang Lom Sak Market in Phetchabun.

2. Mr Sumon Chumchua, who was a reporter for THAI RAT in Nakhon Sithammarat Province. He was shot and killed with an M16 on 12 February 1982 along the Nakhon Sithammarat- Phromkhiri Highway.

3. Mr Anan Aphiwatudomkhun, age 40, who was a reporter for a central newspaper in Nong Khai Province. He was shot and killed on 14 February 1982 in a coffee shop in Muang District, Nong Khai Province.

4. Mr Somsak Wirasa, who was the editor of the newspaper SIANG LOPBURI. He was shot and killed on 28 February 1982 in Lopburi.

5. Mr Chotphan Chatranon, age 22, who was a reporter for the BANGKOK POST. He was shot and killed on 18 February 1982 in front of a nightclub in Muang District, Nakhon Pathom Province.

4. Mr Prasit Thappin, age 43, who was the editor and owner of the newspaper SARA MUAN CHON in Phetchaburi Province. He was shot and killed by two hoodlums on 7 March 1982 at the office of SARA MUAN CHON in Phetchaburi.

5. Mr Wanchai Hattnachumphon, who was the editor of the newspaper SIANG NAKHON PATHOM. He was shot and killed on 14 March 1982 at the field in Nakhon Pathom City.

6. Mr Wandit Thongprapha, who was the editor of the newspaper KHAO TAWAN. He was shot and killed by two hoodlums on 3 April 1982 in front of the offices of KHAO TAWAN on Soi Waraphong in Bangkok.

9. Mr Kukiet Phatthanalongkon, who was a reporter for the newspaper SIANG TAWAN OK. He was shot and killed with an AK burp bun on 17 May 1982 along the Chonburi-Ban Bung Highway.

10. Mr Somphong Wichaimekphat, who was a reporter for a newspaper in Nakhon Ratchasima Province and THAI RAT. He was shot three times with an 11-millimeter pistol on 8 July 1982. He died later at the hospital.

11. Mr Withun Yokhakun, age 40, who was a reporter for the local newspaper SIANG MUANG CHON and for a central newspaper. He was shot and killed with an 11-millimeter pistol on 25 August 1982 while visiting with a friend (Miss Suthin Chitratemsatisuk) at his home. Both were killed.

#### Political Cases Involving the Arrest and Disappearance of People

Concerning cases in which the people were arrested and then disappeared, the reason for this is that they were suspected of having engaged in communist activities. [Such people include:]

1. Mr Phongsak Thiraphatphaibun, age 24, who worked as an advertising model, and Mr Kamon Phienthamdi, age 20 who worked as a hired worker and who was an adult student at Wat That Thong School. Both men disappeared on 25 December 1980 while travelling to Nakhon Sawan Province. It is assumed that they were arrested by officials. Nothing more has been heard from them.

The document also states that these men were the brother and son of Mrs Wimon Phienthamdi, a suspect in a communist case.

2. Mr Silapaset Phokaeo, age 30, who was the secretary-general of the National Student Center of Thailand in 1975. He had gone and joined the CPT after the events of 6 October 1976. He disappeared in September 1981 after leaving his home to go visit a friend at Chulalongkorn University. It is assumed that he was arrested by officials and later assassinated.

3. Mr Wiraya Rattanawichan, who was a student at Ramkhamhaeng University. He was the nephew of Dr Chaiyen. He disappeared in 1981 after officials

of the Regional Security Volunteers followed him to his meeting with the district officer in Sawang Daen Din District, Sakon Nakhon Province.

4. Miss Darani Panbutsayakun, age 24, who graduated from the Faculty of Law at Ramkhamhaeng University. She disappeared from her home in Chachoengsao on 11 May 1981. Later on, it was learned that she had been arrested and was being detained at the Interrogation Center on Setthasi Road. She was released in August.

Miss Nari Thapmongkhon was arrested along with Miss Darani. But it is not known whether she has been released or not.

#### Assassinations Involving Both Bandit Terrorists and Communist Terrorists

Besides this, there are people who once went and joined the CPT, who were once bandit terrorists or who were suspected of having engaged in communist activities.

Those suspected of being bandit terrorists included Mr Yuso La, Mr Hama Samuding and Mr Royani Ahmat.

Three other people suspected of being communist terrorists because they had once joined the CPT included Mr Somphong (surname unknown) and Mr Sarathong (surname unknown), who come from Surin, and Mr Suchat Bariphan, a native of Nakhon Sithammarat.

In this document, it states that six others were arrested and that they have disappeared or were assassinated by a death squad.

#### An Urgent Appeal to Conduct an Investigation and Determine the Facts

The petition submitted to General Prem Tinsulanon included three proposals in the form of appeals:

1. The assassinations of rural leaders, labor leaders and journalists should be urgently investigated in order to arrest and try those who committed these crimes.
2. In cases in which it is thought that people were assassinated or arrested for political reasons, an investigation using normal methods should be conducted or a special committee should be formed in order to clear up these cases. And what information is learned should be reported to the relatives of those who have disappeared.
3. Having a death squad is clearly contrary to legal principles and to the principles in the Declaration On Human Rights. If the Ministry of Interior has such a policy, it should review this and publically announce its policy on this matter. It should also point out the facts in the cases that have taken place in order to inform the public.



Secretely seizing and assassinating people is not in accord with Order 66/1980.

And admitting this but failing to take action is not in accord with this either. All those who value human rights certainly hope that the above appeals will have an effect and not be ignored.

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MALNUTRITION, LACK OF EDUCATION PLAGUE INCREASING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN

Bangkok SU ANAKHIT in Thai 9-15 Jan 82 by [redacted]

[Article: "Children, a Resource That Is Being Destroyed"]

[Text] "Know your duty, be diligent, be honest, be thrifty and be disciplined and virtuous." It probably isn't necessary to say that this was the 1983 "National Children's Day Saying" of General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister. Past prime ministers have expressed such sayings on Children's Day and so it has almost become a tradition, or custom, for people to do this. But actually, the above saying should be a saying for "adults' day," or "seniors' day" too. This would be more appropriate. Because if we administer our country in a dutiful, diligent, honest, thrifty, disciplined and virtuous way, this will set a good example for our children in the proper way.

Children's Day. Certainly, children receive special attention, particularly in the big cities. They may have a chance to visit the Government House. And the children are so cute sitting at the prime minister's table. Besides this, recreational areas are arranged by both the public and private sectors. But then everything comes to an end like a temple festival.

Almost 20,000 Thai Children Are Near Death

If you look more deeply into the rural areas, you will discover that millions of children there do not know what Children's Day is. They only know that they are frequently hungry. And it is not surprising that the headline of the most recent issue of a UNICEF document said: "20,000 Thai Children Near Death." This story resulted because the Division of Nutrition, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, supported the efforts of Village Public Health Volunteers and Public Health Reporters to survey the growth of children in the rural areas by weighing children from birth to age 5 and then comparing their weights to those of a standard sample of Thai children of the same age. A total of 1,390,756 children throughout the country were weighed.

As for the results obtained from weighing the children, 26,972 children have severe malnutrition. These children are much weaker than normal and may easily die from simple diseases such as diarrhea, bacterial infections, lung disorders or various skin disorders.

The Ministry of Public Health has found that the death rate for children, particularly infants, is 69 per 1,000 children. And almost all of these infants who die suffer from malnutrition.

In This Country, 80 Percent of the School Children Suffer From Malnutrition

"We have quite accurate figures on children who suffer from malnutrition," said Dr Prawet Wasi, a doctor who has won the Magsaysay Award, to SU ANAKHOT. He said that "we have experts who have made studies in the rural areas and in the slums. We have found that approximately 80 percent of the children in the schools in the rural areas are not getting enough food."

As for pre-school children in the rural areas, a survey found evidence that almost 60-70 percent were suffering from malnutrition.

Concerning the children who live in the slums, of which there are about 400 such places in Bangkok, Dr Prawet said that about 50-60 percent of these children suffer from malnutrition. And their malnutrition is more severe than that of the children in the rural areas. This is because the incomes of their parents are not proportional. The mother's milk is not as nutritional. "We found that many of the parents are anemic. This anemia reflects Thailand's economic situation very well. Because those whose economic position is good do not suffer from this disease. Their complexions are good but the poorer the people become, the more anemic looking they become," said Dr Prawet.

From the survey, it was found that approximately 40 percent of the farmers in Thailand are anemic. Dr Prawet said that the poverty and anemia is real; it's not just a story. Doctors believe that a person who suffers from anemia or malnutrition is really poor, poor from his blood to his flesh." However, Dr Prawet said in conclusion that the Ministry of Public Health is providing help in many places. In particular, there is the program to solve the problems in the poor areas, which should provide some help. But if the problem is really to be solved, it must be solved in society in general.

The Past and Present Condition of the Children In the Slums

Somkuan Kaenchan, the director of the Duang Prathip Foundation, spoke about the problems of the slum children both now and in the past. He said that the living conditions of the slum families are very poor and that this has given rise to psychological pressures. Children are very aggressive, the father is often addicted to alcohol and the mother often

gambles in order to relax while the children are playing in unwholesome and crowded conditions. In each family, there is always at least one person who dies from drug addiction.

This poverty-stricken environment has made it necessary for children to support themselves by searching for scrap iron, scrap paper and wooden meatball skewers, making bags and collecting plastic bags which they wash and dry and then resell for 7.5 baht per kilogram. Some families make flower necklaces for their children to sell at the traffic intersections. Besides this, they sell lottery results and ice cream. Some of the children gather pork fat that flows out the waste water drain at a slaughterhouse in the Khlong Toei slum. They do this all night so that their parents can make lard to sell at the market. Some people find money removing the rust from the boats in the Khlong Toei Port. These children do not attend school very much or keep up with their classmates in school since they have to work to help their parents and themselves. When they fail the examinations, they drop out of school.

Another aspect is that such children are induced to commit crimes, such as stealing things from the port area, cutting open bags of corn to steal the corn and stealing gasoline from vehicles. But in almost all cases, it is adults who induce them to do these things.

Only 2,000 of the 6,000 School-Age Slum Children Attend School

"Education" is one of the hopes of officials and Instructor Prathip Ungsongtham for solving the problems of these children. But few of the slum children attend school. Or if they do finish primary school, they have no chance to continue their education at the secondary level. Poverty is an important factor in this. Statistics for 1977 show that in the Khlong Toei slum, which is the largest slum in Bangkok, only 2,000 of the 6,000 school-age children attend school.

However, in the past 5-6 years, the slum children have received much more attention from outside. The [activities of the] state administration, the education scholarships and the activities of the Duang Prathip Foundation have enabled more and more children to attend school and have food to eat at school. But the needs of the families in making a living prevent most of the children from receiving the education that they are entitled to.

From a survey conducted by the Duang Prathip Foundation, it was learned that, from Grade 1 to Grade 6, the number of children in school declines one-half. The basic problem of the slum dwellers is unemployment. Most of them have to hire themselves out as unskilled laborers. These various environments create a vicious circle.

## Child Laborers In the Urban Factories

It is often said that children are a valuable resource. But actually, most of the children are being destroyed by hunger and by the torture of the urban factories. They must work to feed themselves at an early age. These children are the victims of employers who want child laborers. Most are small and middle-sized factories that employ fewer than 50 people. These factories have little capital, but they produce goods and compete with the large factories. Thus, they like to use child labor in order to reduce production costs. Also, the children cannot bargain with the employers.

A report from the Child Labor Support Center stated that many employers scold and beat the children to get them to obey. An example is the Tang Meng Huat Plastics Factory, which police from the Suppression Division closed in 1980. It was found that children worked 14 hours a day. Some of the children had been beaten so severely that they had had teeth broken. The Kanchon Wutisit Bottle Plant, which is another plant that was closed, forced the children to sit crosslegged at work. If they stretched their legs, the employer kicked them and so they didn't dare stretch their legs. Because of having to sit like this, children became crippled after working there for 3 months. In the same period of time, two children died because they could no longer stand the terrible conditions at this plant.

One illegal plant that produces paper cups detained children and kept them working in the building without letting them go anywhere. Besides this, there are factories that use poisonous materials. An example was a factory that produced dry-cell batteries. This was very dangerous to children. But child laborers continued to be used at this factory until police went in and brought out the 27 children there, all of whom were between 11 and 16 years old.

## The Child Labor Laws Are Not In Accord With Reality

At present, there is only one child labor protection law, that is, Revolutionary Council Announcement No 103, which was issued on 16 March 1972. Later on, there was a Ministry of Interior announcement, which provided the details in accord with the Revolutionary Council Announcement. It stated that children below age 12 are resolutely prohibited from working. Children ages 12-24 can perform some types of light jobs as stipulated by the Ministry of Interior. Children below age 18 are forbidden from having jobs that pose a danger to their health. Children are forbidden from working at night, that is, from 2200 hours to 0600 hours unless they are acting in plays or movies. And they are prohibited from working on holidays. The penalty for those who violate this is up to 6 months in jail or a fine of up to 20,000 baht or both.

Besides this, Section 312 of the criminal law prohibits slavery and the sale, kidnapping or detention of people. But it can be said that, to date, this law has never been used to punish employers who keep children imprisoned at the factories.

#### The Fifth Development Plan and the Child and Youth Problem

Of the 47 million Thais, approximately 60 percent are children and youths. Concerning this, 19.38 million are in the 0-14 age group and 9.74 million are in the 15-25 age groups. Thus, two out of three Thais are in these age groups. In the philosophy of national development these people are considered to be the hope and future of the nation. They are the jewels and resources that must be preserved and improved. In preparing the Fifth Economic and Social Development Plan, 1982-1986, five important problems concerning the development of children and youths were encountered:

1. Fewer and fewer mothers are feeding their infants with their own milk. They lack knowledge about food and nutrition. In 1978, 2.27 children per 1,000 people died from malnutrition.
2. In 1978, the death rate for infants 0-1 year of age was 12.5 percent and that for children 0-4 years of age was 20 percent of the deaths in all age groups. Most died of infections and gastrointestinal disorders. School health services are not available everywhere. A high percentage of the youths are feeble-minded and have nervous disorders.
3. Services to improve the minds of the youths both in and outside the system are not yet available everywhere.
4. It was found that 3.3 percent, or approximately 0.3 million, of the school-age children have dropped out of school before completing the compulsory level. Of those who have completed primary school, 70.5 percent do not have a chance to continue their educations. One important reason is poverty. In the end, these people end up as unskilled laborers.
5. It was found that more children are being abandoned and that more and more are becoming delinquents and drug addicts.

Thus, the Fifth Development Plan has stipulated goals and policies in order to solve these problems. We will have to wait and see how successful things are.

#### Youths: From the concrete jungle to the slums

1978: There were 22.5 million school-age children. Nine million youths, or 40.08 percent, were in school. There were 13.5 million youths, or 59.92 percent, who were not in school.

Youths In Bangkok:

1980: There were 2.5 million children in the 0-24 age group. This is 49.01 percent.

1985: It is expected that the number will rise to 3.2 million, or 51.61 percent.

1980: There were 239,400 children age 0-24 living in the 350 slums. This is 57 percent of the people who live in the slums.

Youths In the Urban and Rural Zones:

1977: Urban youths: 13.10 percent.

Rural youths: 86.90 percent.

11943

CSO: 4207/64

## BRIEFS

SURVEY OF CHULALONGKORN STUDENTS--CHULA SATHAN, 1982, issued by the Public Relations Section of the Rector's Office of Chulalongkorn University, has published statistics on first-year students at Chulalongkorn University. Most are 18 years old. Seventy-one percent rely on the services of the Bangkok Mass Transport Authority. They receive 700 baht a month in financial support from their parents. The following data were compiled by the Planning and Development Section of the Planning Division, Office of the Rector: There are 3,154 students in the freshman class of 1982, 1,652 men and 1,502 women. Most of those admitted are 18 years old. Seventy-nine percent are Thai, with the next largest ethnic group, 20.7 percent, being Chinese. Most, 96.1 percent, are Buddhists; 99.4 percent are unmarried. 28.6 percent are the oldest child in the family and 19.1 percent have only three siblings. 71.7 percent ride the bus to school. The majority, 69.3 percent, are from Bangkok and most live in the Phra Khanong area. Seventy-three percent finished primary and secondary school in Bangkok. As for their parents, 31.8 percent finished primary school. Most, 48.2 percent, are engaged in business. They earn a monthly income of 5,000 to 9,000 baht. On the average, freshman students at Chulalongkorn University each receive 700 baht per month in support. Their single greatest interest, 44.2 percent, is sports. [Text] [Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Dec 82 p 2] 11943

COMPUTER USE IN COURTS--"In 1983, the Ministry of Justice and the courts will initiate a program of using computers in order to handle the ever-increasing number of cases at a faster pace. In the coming period, at least 50,000 cases will go to court every year. In deciding each case, the judges must spend anywhere from 1 to 15 hours researching the laws and the past decisions of the Supreme Court. If computers were used, this would take only a few minutes and a just verdict would be reached," said Mr Wicha Mahakhun, the chairman of the work committee for studying computer systems, which is under the computer use program of the courts and Ministry of Justice. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Dec 82 p 2] 11943



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS COORDINATE PROTECTION OF STATE PROPERTY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Coordinating Closely With the People's Organizations in Protecting State Property"]

[Text] Border defense post 660 in Phu Khanh Province is responsible for an area of operations that extends 25 kilometers along the coast, is 3 kilometers wide, and includes 4 villages at the foot of a pass. The terrain is mountainous and there are difficult-to-cross rivers and streams. There is a market on the coast, six wharves, and two large railroad stations. Taking advantage of that strategic location, people who engage in illegal livelihoods often surreptitiously came there to infiltrate the railroad stations and wharves in order to steal state goods and property, or to take people out of the country by sea. The commander of the border defense post took the initiative of holding discussions with the commanders of the wharves and stations in order to coordinate forces to coordinate in protecting those places. The post sent many experienced cadres and enlisted men to the bases to help them draft protection plans. Every month and quarter the border defense post, the public security posts at the railroad stations and wharves, and the militia of the neighboring villages organized study of the combat plan to protect state property. The units formed specialized protection teams made up of three forces (the border defense troops, the public security forces and militia-self defense forces), patrolled and guarded 24 hours a day, maintained social order and security, and promptly punished criminals who stole state goods. Border defense post 660 also sent many work teams to the villages around the strategic zones to propagandize and organize the people to study the laws regarding the protection of socialist property and the property of citizens.

Because all aspects of the work were carried out, the level of political consciousness and spirit of consciousness of the people were raised and many people informed the government of bad elements who often surreptitiously entered railroad stations and wharves to steal state goods, and who were still hiding out among the people so that the government could punish them. Therefore, the border defense post and the forces defending the bases recovered much state property valued at thousands of dong, including many very serious incidents such as plots to steal boats and precious metals from the state in order to flee abroad.



Mr. Nguyen Chanh was preparing to start up the engine of his boat to go out to sea to catch fish when he suddenly saw lights in the area of a state warehouse. He secretly reported that fact to the border defense post. The post promptly deployed its forces and caught 17 criminals (including 6 women) in the act of stealing a state cargo boat in order to flee abroad. The border defense troops also confiscated from them many other state goods they had stolen, including 2.8 kilograms of gold. Mr. Nguyen Chanh was promptly rewarded by the upper echelon.

The people there also often relate the exploit of the old man Nguyen Me. One day he was going out to sea to catch fish early in the morning when he passed by a railroad station area when he saw several crooks who were breaking into a state warehouse to steal flour. He secretly went to inform a work team and helped them surround and capture the crook and recover thousands of dong for the state. The next night he was bringing his boat into port when he spotted the shadows of people stealing a state boat. He quickly ordered the militiamen on the boat to capture them. The criminals spewed bullets in the direction of his boat and intended to flee. He was able to guess their intention and cleverly pretended to retreat, but then pursued them at full speed and fired warning shots. But the hooligans continued to fire back obstinately and the militiamen on the boat resolutely pursued them and forced them to stop, hand over their weapons, and surrender.

Border defense post 660 has done a good job of protecting the property of the state, the collective, and the citizens in the area for which it is responsible because it has known how to achieve close coordination among the three forces -- the regular troops, the public security police, and the militia -- and know how to organize specialized protection forces while also relying on the people.

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CSO: 4209/176

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITIA OF BORDER VILLAGE SAID WELL ORGANIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Duong Quyen: "Militia of Thuan An Village Are Well Organized"]

[Text] Thuan An is a village situated on the western border which includes many ethnic peoples -- Vietnamese, Lao, Rhade, and Mnong. Under the U.S.-puppet regime the people lived primarily by trading and by working for the Americans.

After the south was liberated the people encountered difficulties in their lives. The hooligans and thieves became active. Many reactionary organizations, in league with the FULRO bandits, crazily opposed the revolutionary administration and sabotaged order and security in the villages.

At that time the governmental organization and public security and militia forces of Thuan An Village were very young. Only 8 percent of the people participated in the public security and militia forces. The level of political knowledge and revolutionary consciousness was low. Nearly all of the militiamen were illiterate. The level of understanding and mastery of weapons is not high. The people's security network was still weak and dispersed. The local reactionaries and the FULRO bandits often operated openly against the local administration, but the public security and militia forces were unable to react promptly.

Under the direct guidance of the military command of Dac Lac Province and the military organ of Dac Mit District, the public security and militia of Thuan An Village were reorganized.

At first, the village party committee and people's administration boldly appointed able, healthy youths with revolutionary ardor to command the militia units. The village party committee and administration also cooperated with the security organ to sift through and set up files and struggle directly against the reactionaries. By that means the village was able to select most of the party members, Youth Union members, and activists for service in the militia forces.

The militia of Thuan An Village were organized into a company. The hamlets formed platoons and squads. The militiamen studied the stands and policies of the Party, studied academic subjects, and participated in the work of the

local administration. Militarily, 100 percent of the village militiamen were well-trained with regard to techniques, tactics, command organization, defensive deployment methods, security matters, and armed patrolling along the border.

The principal functions of the village militiamen are production and readiness to defend the village. During the day the militiamen go to the upland and slash-burn fields to produce with the people, and encourage the people to work together in maintaining vigilance and uncovering bad people. At night the militia units take turns patrolling and guarding the village. There is a system of communicating and relaying alarms from village to village by means of wooden cylinders, drums, and gongs. The village militiamen make effective use of a number of weapons with which they are familiar, such as sharpened bamboo stakes, mines, and traps. Every night the militia units, in coordination with the border defense troops, arrange for the people to study the stands and lines of the party. The village militia cadres have explained the situation to many families members of which have joined the FULRO bandits and encouraged them to appeal for their family members to return to the revolution.

Although their organization had been rectified and they participated in revolutionary work, there were still many difficulties, and there were scattered negative phenomena among some militiamen. But collectively, from party members to the masses, they were still united and studied in order to continually advance. The masses maintained continuous criticism and self-criticism. Every time they completed a mission the units met to discuss and learn from their experiences. Although they had not yet attained many accomplishments in fighting the attained many accomplishments in fighting the FULRO bandits and tracking down and capturing counterrevolutionaries, no one was discouraged. The command cadres often crossed mountains and forded streams to reach armed units so that they could gain combat experience and teach the masses.

Having passed through a period in which they were challenged, the militia forces of Thuan An Village are truly strong and are a source of support for the people, who have confidence in them.

Wherever the people encounter difficulties they are helped by the militia units. Wherever there are negative phenomena or wherever bad elements commit sabotage, the militia units quickly swing into action and fight victoriously.

During many nights, despite cold rain the militia units organized into columns to mop up the Pol Pot remnant troops and FULRO bandits. The first victorious battle of the village militia came about because they knew how to resolutely overcome all difficulties and have strong resolve. On that occasion the unit tracked the enemy deep into the Central Highlands jungles for 7 days. The militiamen ran out of food, many of them contracted malaria and weakened physically, and many of the masses discussed returning to the village. Village unit commander Y Phen persuaded them to patiently maintain the ambush. The next day the unit encountered the enemy, killed three and wounded two of them, and captured weapons.

On a second occasion, the FULRO bandits carried out a surprise attack on the dam at the hamlet of Sa Pa Bu Dac, then fled into the jungle. Y Tieu, deputy commander of the village unit, commanded a militia platoon which followed the bandits' track. After 10 days and nights they spotted the enemy. The militia killed three, captured one, and captured many weapons and important documents.

Those were two exemplary battles which clearly manifested the organization, discipline, combat ability and will, and coordination and solidarity, of the militia of Thuan An Village. Those victories were also a process of effort, steeling, and maturization of the local militia forces, who fulfilled their mission of maintaining order and security and preserving our sovereignty along the border

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DAC LAC TROOPS PRAISED FOR BATTLE AGAINST FULRO

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 77

[Article by Bui Xuan: "A Highly Rated Battle"]

[Text] When it reached the bank of Op-Pley Creek the patrol team made up of troops from border defense post 675 in Dac Lac and the reconnaissance detachment of the military command of Dac Lac Province came to a halt. When they saw the swiftly flowing current the troops were dismayed. If they cut down trees and lashed them together to make rafts they could be exposed. If they waited until the water level receded they would have to wait until night. When the unit encountered that difficulty Sergeant Tran Cong Vuong of the border defense troops recommended that they cut vines and tie them into a long rope. Then he would take one end and swim across to the other side. After the rope was secured on the other side Vuong returned to help the troops cross the creek. Vuong, a strong youth who was a fisherman and a good swimmer, quickly took the border defense troops across. At that time they spotted several groups of bandits ahead of them. Deputy post commander Nong Duc Nghi suspected that if his men opened fire, even though they would win a victory it would be difficult to wipe out all of the enemy. If we had not yet completely surrounded the enemy could take advantage of the thick jungle to fight back and inflict casualties on our troops.

Therefore, deputy post commander Van sent one column to secretly surround the enemy and sent two enlisted men and Sergeant Vuong to return to the creek and bring the armed reconnaissance detachment of Dac Lac Province across the creek to block the enemy in the direction of the Kampuchean border.

Five minutes later the reconnaissance troops had safely crossed the creek and taken up their battle positions. Only then did deputy post commander Van give the order to open fire. In a few minutes our men killed three of the bandits on the spot. Some of the enemy who fled to the rear were killed or captured by the reconnaissance troops.

The results were that the two units killed six of the enemy, wounded or captured a number of others, and captured all of the weapons and documents of the bandit organization.

the battle that day was evaluated highly by the military command of Dac Lac Province. At the same time, a major lesson about solidarity, coordination, and love of fellow unit members was learned by the local armed units.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### VILLAGE PRAISED FOR MAINTAINING GOOD SECURITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 62 p 2

[Article by Phuong Linh: "Vam Lang Village Maintains Political Security and Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] Vam Lang is a village in the Tan Thanh coastal area of Go Cong Dong District in Tien Giang Province. It has a coastline more than 3 kilometers long and is an important port: every day 50 to 150 boats depart the village to catch shrimp and fish. From that port ships and boats can also go to such places as Can Duoc, Long An, Ho Chi Minh City, Ben Tre, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, etc., to trade and exchange production facilities. In that coastal village nearly everyone is employed in fishing and in processing maritime products. The rest -- about one-third -- live by trading. In the past the Saigon puppet regime regarded the village as being in the pacified zone. They created a system of thugs and a "noncommunist security" area. As a result of the policy of oppression and the cultural venom of the US "Vietnamization" policy, more than 80 percent of the youths became accustomed to an unwholesome way of life.

After our country was completely liberated bad elements, taking advantage of opportunities provided by their way of livelihood, formed an organization and incited backward elements to steal boats belonging to the people to flee abroad, which caused confusion and vacillation among some of the masses, hindered production labor, and upset social order. The village party committee, which was well aware of the matter of maintaining security, heightened its revolutionary vigilance, and stressed the building of forces. Vam Lang had 46 people's security teams and formed three protection committees made up of 10 hard-core cadres. It gradually enabled the teams and committees to operate well and continuously, and to achieve good results in protecting political security, maintaining political order, and limiting to a maximum extent the negative phenomena caused by the old regime. The people's security teams, with their mission of maintaining security in the hamlets, have continually managed and monitored people who are suspicious with regard to their political activities, and have categorized each of them in order to take steps to educate and transform them. Therefore, plots to cause trouble have been uncovered and promptly suppressed. During the past 7 years the public security forces of Vam Lang Village have, along with the border defense troops stationed in the locality, done a good job of protecting social security and maintaining social order



and safety. At all times the public security forces have been continually consolidated at the hamlet and village levels, and have increased their consciousness and work capability, in order to create a broad movement among the masses with regard to strengthening and defending the security of the homeland.

The bad people who specialized in enticing people to flee from other places were captured. Strangers who disturbed security were discovered and stopped. The public security forces of Vam Lang Village, in cooperation with the border defense troops, discovered and arrested people attempting to flee by sea and confiscated many boats belonging to the people and much other valuable property. Among the results that were attained were the contributions of teams 1, 2, 13, and 14 of Cho hamlet. The people of team 1 in Doi Ma hamlet uncovered a plot to steal socialist property. In the movement for the people to participate in protecting the security of the homeland, there were groups which did exemplary work, such as team 7 in Long hamlet, team 1 in Doi Ma hamlet, teams 13 and 15 in Cho hamlet, etc.

With an ardent desire to develop their home area, the people of Vam Lang Village manifested a spirit of mastery in the maintenance of social order and security. Since 1978, every year Vam Lang Village has been praised for its accomplishments in protecting political security and social order and safety.

Vam Lang, which had been a village that was hard-up and full of social evils, has become a village with a civilized, wholesome way of life in which order and security are always ensured and the people are well-off. True happiness has returned to boats full of shrimp and fish waiting for the tide to rise so that they could return to port.

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CSO: 4209/176



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ON PRECINCT 11, HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 10 1975

[Article by Khanh Toan: "Ho Chi Minh City: Precinct 11 Leads in Local Military Preparations"]

[Text] Since the liberation of the South, Precinct 11, Ho Chi Minh City, has paid attention to economic construction in combination with the strengthening of defense.

Life here started from difficulties and shortages, which is why the first requirement was to build local economic potential. Four thousand families with more than 20,000 laborers (in which there are 5,000 technical cadres and skilled workers of levels 6 and 7) have been mobilized to participate in handicraft and cottage industry production. The total production value of the precinct comes to 400 million dong. This is a solid base on which to solve the employment of tens of thousands of people after Liberation, which forms a firm premise for building a healthy laboring life in each alley and street and in each person. Also from there originate the new conditions for building a firm and strong national defense and security network from the precinct down to the subwards and the block cells.

Under the guidance of the precinct Party committee, the various sectors and mass organizations educate the people to the tradition of a gateway precinct of the city, which has sheltered hundreds of cadres working within the city since the time of clandestine activities by the southern revolution; which has helped and protected the Liberation forces that came back during the spring of 1968 and on the historic day of 30 April 1975. Through this educational drive teaching the tradition combined with the movement for learning from and multiplying progressive models, Precinct had initially been able to raise the enthusiasm of everyone participating in national defense, of everyone devoting to the building of the armed forces in defense of the Fatherland. The people in Precinct 11 gradually came to wipe out the bad preconceptions regarding the former draft system and have started to have a new view of the responsibility for building the armed forces and consolidating national defense. The block cells helped the Party cadres of various echelons to bring into the self-defense militia those who are fully capable of keeping the peace in the neighborhood and streets. The self-defense militia is now composed of over 7,500 fighters who are formed into 9 battalions and 24 companies with the responsibility of protecting public order during peacetime and of standing ready to participate in the fighting or actually serving the fighting in case of war. This militia is constantly being trained according to annual plans dealing with political indoctrination, military training, civil defense

and firefighting, etc. As it has a firm grasp of the local terrain and of the forces at its disposal, the precinct military command also guides the various militia units in mastering battle plans and in drilling in accordance with a mobile plan for fighting the enemy on the spot, in standing ready for all requirements of situations that may develop. In 1982, when the state law on military draft was promulgated, the whole of Precinct 11 feverishly learned about it within the Party and among the population. The movement for doing one's military duty in order to protect the Fatherland was taken in charge by the whole population, from the selection and assignment of draft age youths to their education, mobilization and sending off. Both calls to the youths to respond to the draft during 1982 were overfulfilled in accordance with the norms.

Precinct 11 is the home of tens of thousands of Chinese-Vietnamese and of Catholics, it includes 5 large Catholic churches and a few officers residential areas during the puppet regime days. The enemy infiltrates in here often, taking advantage of the customs and beliefs of our compatriots in order to sabotage us in many ways.

This is why the attention given to the building of block cells, to raising the enthusiasm and responsibilities of each family and each citizen constitutes an important measure meant to fight against all the pernicious moves and tricks of the enemy. Thanks to the building of strong block cells, Precinct 11 has been able to involve the people in every aspect of social activity and to transform the Party resolutions into the concrete activities of the masses. The movement for building the militia in the block cells has gradually come to acquire depth and to yield effective results. The close alliance among the various armed forces finds expression in each and every concrete job. The police chiefs from the precinct down to the subwards has usually been able to mobilize the self-defense militia in the task of keeping public order and safety. On the other hand, the military command cadres have also been able to use the people's police forces in the work of building the self-defense militia and to get them to participate in going after and mopping up the enemy.

Precinct 11 pays attention to the combination of the security work with the national defense work in both policy and in concrete circumstances. Precinct 11 also has many methods for mobilizing the three forces, the police, the army and the youth, in order to push back step by step the negative phenomena in both production and the people's way of life.

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CSO: 4209/166

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY NEWSPAPER READER COMPLAINS ABOUT UNDISCIPLINED SOLDIERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Readers' Letters column: "Department of Military Personnel Outside Camps Not Proper"]

[Text] Recently, in the city of Nha Trang we have observed that when outside the camp many military personnel do not strictly observe the regulations regarding uniforms, courtesy, and the deportment of military personnel, as manifested by the following:

- Wearing military uniforms and insignia but not wearing caps, and wearing shirts outside of pants.
- Wearing neat uniforms but letting their hair grow down over their ears.
- Wearing military uniforms with insignia and caps with stars but wearing bell-bottomed pants and nonregulation sandals.

When they encounter troops who are not dressed according to regulation the people here stare at them, and some say to one another, "Why do some troops dress so strangely?"

On 19 September 1982, on Nguyen Thien Thuat two soldiers (one wearing the insignia of a sergeant, the other the insignia of a corporal) were sitting in a cyclo eating ice cream and occasionally put their heads together and giggled. We also saw a drunken soldier who was being helped back to the unit by two of his friends.

Those deficiencies of troops have been criticized by cadres at the various echelons and corrected by MP teams, but because they have done so continually and universally, the phenomenon of military personnel dressing contrary to regulations when outside the camp is still quite widespread.

In order to put an end to that situation we recommend that the units stationed near the city of Nha Trang:

1. Intensify their education of troops so that everyone can have correct understanding, voluntarily obey the army's orders, and remind one another to obey them.

2. The units must tightly organize the MP teams and units to operate on a regular basis in order to promptly correct the deportment of military personnel who do not dress according to regulations. Military personnel who refuse to mend their ways should be subjected to appropriate discipline.

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CSO: 4209/159

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

PHNOM PENH TOURISM--The Ho Chi Minh Municipal People's Committee has just entrusted the Municipal Tourist Corporation with the task of developing the relationships of long-term cooperation with the French Tourist Organization in a spirit of cooperation and overall assistance between the two cities. The tourist sectors of Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh Capital will immediately begin to exchange experiences in organization, management and cadres' training and formation. Ho Chi Minh City will help repair a number of hotels in Phnom Penh including the Camara Hotel. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 82 p 2] 9332

DUTCH, SWISS AID--Responding to the call of the International Red Cross, the Dutch Red Cross has decided to send in aid to the people of Nghe Tinh the amount of 50,000 florins (Dutch currency). The International Red Cross has also sent in aid to our people 50,000 doses of anti-measles vaccin. Before then, in the first six months of the year, the Swiss Red Cross has sent four shipments of raw and constitutive materials to help the health service of Quang Nam-Da Nang build a general clinic in Tam Hiep, Tam Ky District, equivalent to 343,000 Swiss francs. [Text] (Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 82 p 4) 1751

CSO: 4209/166

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ACTIVITIES OF HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] To date, nearly 30,000 cadres and party members in various precincts, districts and party organizations in Ho Chi Minh City have participated in political activities and in studying and discussing the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth National Party Congress and the Political Bureau on the tasks to be carried out by the city. Party organizations feel inspired by the Political Bureau's assessment of the overall achievements of the city in the past years, especially its ability to maintain a dynamic and responsive character and its concern about the effectiveness of production and business activities. Party organizations have reviewed their shortcomings in socioeconomic management. After realizing more clearly the acuteness and complexity of the class struggle in the new revolutionary stage, many cadres and party members have determined their own positions and responsibilities in the struggle between two roads to strengthen proletarian dictatorship, to step up socialist transformation, to reorganize and develop production and to manage the market...

The Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee has convened a conference of precinct and district party committee secretaries to draw experience from the task of guiding the review of the issuance of party membership cards coupled with the political activities conducted from the basic level on up. The propaganda-training, organizational and control committees of the Municipal Party Committee have provided specific guidance on the question of examining party membership qualifications at each category of party chapter and primary party organization in various sectors.

The Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee has drawn the party organizations' attention to the need to avoid erroneous tendencies such as the habit of performing self-criticism and criticism superficially, perfunctorily and casually or taking advantage of reviews to attack certain individuals.

The conference heard a report on experiences gained in experimentally recapitulating the issuance of party cards simultaneously with carrying out political activities in the party organization of Binh My Village, Hoc Mon District.

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CSO: 4209/161

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### VIETNAM: SELF-SUFFICIENCY, FINALLY

Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jan 83

[Article by special correspondent Jacques De Barrin: "Vietnam: A Time For Pragmatism"]

[Text] Facing a hostile neighboring China that continues to support the Khmers Rouges, Hanoi's leaders must also put up with harsh criticism from their compatriots in the southern part of the country, who are not yet pliable enough to fit easily into the socialist mold. (LE MONDE of 7-8 January.)

Danang--"In 1982 we even had a 4,000-ton surplus of foodstuffs, while in the previous years we fell short by at least [illegible] tons," boasts Mr Tran Cong Cuong, chief of the secretariat of the Quang-Nam-Danang provincial people's committee. He feels the province has come a long way. "It was attacked by B-52's in the American war: more than 20,000 disabled, two-thirds of the draft animals wiped out (...)" It is a province where "today the houses in some of the villages are built of brick and have tile roofs."

NHAN DAN, the PCV [Communist Party of Vietnam] daily newspaper, rushed into print with the generally positive agricultural statistics for the year just ended--publishing them even ahead of the plenary sessions of the central committee and the national assembly, as if to pre-empt any debate on the merits of pragmatism by an appeal to numbers. In all, production was 16.26 million tons of paddy-equivalent, 1.2 million tons more than in 1981 and 200,000 tons more than called for in the Plan.

Favorable weather conditions--no devastating typhoons--and growing conditions improved by the use of insecticides, organic fertilizers and high-quality seeds partly account for these gratifying results. But it was also necessary to rekindle the peasants' "enthusiasm." Vietnamese leaders have seen from their own experience that the "contract labor system,"--which allows participants, once they have fulfilled their contract, to do what they want with their surplus production--has worked wonders.



## The Privileged Class

This resort to pragmatism was prescribed in broad outline by the sixth plenary session of the central committee in August 1979 and confirmed by the Fifth Congress of the PCV. But does it conform to socialist doctrine? "Yes, for the simple reason that it promotes increased production," is the unhesitating response of some officials who in this way tend to minimize the seriousness of the debate to which the "new look in economics" had given rise. Mr Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs and a candidate member of the political bureau even speaks of the "distortions" engendered by a system which sometimes promotes the welfare of the individual to the detriment of the interests of the state.

Mr La Xuan Dinh, head of the external relations division of the Ministry of Agriculture, recognizes that the peasants are somewhat of a "privileged class." "Some of them make more money than a minister," says Mr Hoang Tung, secretary of the central committee. Even in the heavily collectivized northern part of the country, family-based income from farming, stock-raising and handicrafts according to official sources accounts for one-third of the income of farm system participants. But did the Vietnamese leaders really have any choice other than to make concessions to the tillers of the soil--without excessive concern for ideological considerations--if they were to "feed the people?"

Urban Vietnamese, particularly in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), and in fact all those who have no way to supplement their meager monthly wages--the monthly pay for a laborer or low-ranking government employee is about 200 dongs\*--are envious of the peasants and grumble about them. "Living conditions for wage-earners are difficult," says Mr Tung. One can even observe a trend toward returning to the land, a certain allure to agricultural careers.

How can the peasants be brought to turn over their crops to the government if the prices the latter offers are inadequate, if they are unable to obtain consumer goods with their earnings? NHAN DAN recently insisted on "the absolute necessity of turning the prescribed quotas over to the state." Through the enforcement of mandatory levies--contractual bonds and taxes, essentially--the authorities recover between 5 and 7 percent of total foodstuff production. Much more would be required to feed the people in the cities, forced to get the rest of their food on the open market. Will a new leap forward in production--to the 19-20 million tons hoped for in 1985--make it possible to attenuate the pernicious side-effects of pragmatism?

"Self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs in 1983, and reserves on hand starting in 1984" is the objective that Mr Vo Van Kiet, vice-president of the council and "father" of the plan, has just spelled out before the

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\* One dollar is worth about 100 dongs on the black market, one-tenth of that at the official rate.



national assembly. It is quite a gamble, since "every year we have a million new mouths to feed," according to Mr Kiet. To succeed in it the Vietnamese leaders will somehow have to get the birth rate down from 2.1 to 1.7 percent by 1985.

Nevertheless, will it be possible to do much better in the future than was done in 1982? "We have done everything possible to perfect the system of cooperatives management," says Mr Dinh. Storage and distribution still leave much to be desired. As for the objective production conditions, "to improve them significantly, much more would have to be invested." This would be a costly technological leap forward, one which cash-poor Vietnam cannot afford.

#### Empty Coiffers

Despite everything, Vietnamese leaders would have one believe they are "well on their way to solving the food problem." Nevertheless, it will take still more sacrifices to get the economic machine running at full throttle, says Mr Kiet, who describes the economy as suffering from an "acute shortage of energy, raw materials and spare parts." It is therefore impossible to satisfy the basic needs of the people. "It is even harder to keep them clothed than fed," Mr Tung opines. Hanoi's big department store displays locally manufactured guitars in its windows, but upstairs, customers find that the mannequins have no shoes...

The textiles factories are funning at half their capacity. Unable to obtain cotton, they have had to encourage the raising of silkworms. And if some effort is made to scrimp somewhere, what difficulties one gets from the customers: "They even quibble over the quality and designs on the fabric remnants they are offered," notes Mr Cuong. One only robs Peter to pay Paul. Vietnam suspended payment on its debts a year ago: its external debt amounts to \$3.5 billion, including \$2.3 billion owed to the socialist community. Its hard currency reserves are less than \$30 million. With the notable exception of Sweden, the so-called capitalist countries continue to link resumption of their economic aid to Hanoi's withdrawing its troops from Cambodia. The amount of assistance from East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia is declining--it is down 25 percent in 1983--while aid from the Soviet Union is becoming perfunctory: 90 percent of it is in commercial credits.

The country is in such disastrous financial condition that all the medium-term economic forecasts are uncertain. The third 5-Year Plan, for example, covering 1981-1985, has never been adopted: only the broad outlines have been released. For the moment, the Vietnamese authorities prefer to make do with expedients and planning on an annual basis: the national assembly has just adopted the one for 1983. "We are making preparations for the fourth 5-year planning period," says Mr Hoang Tung, "but we are setting the objectives step by step." "We must hold firmly to the principle of democratic centralism in the management of the economy," said Mr Kiet before the assembly. Kiet, though a "southerner," nevertheless seems to want to apply some pragmatic lessons of experience to the entire country. But at what point does being "down to earth" mean going too far?

The debate is a wide open one, and often in the discussions it is paradoxically the mid-level officials from the provinces--the veterans--who brandish the banner of socialism and at the same time call to order those whose imprudence threatens to unravel the revolution's achievements. Will the new generation which is educated in part locally and in part in "fraternal countries," and now preparing for its turn at the helm of party and state, pay heed to the warnings of the old veterans, or will it mistrust models and slogans?

Hanoi's leaders are open about the fact that enemies both foreign and domestic are determined to exploit their every mistake, their every hesitation. "Distribution and the flow of goods and services are the most complex, hotly contested fields on which the struggle" between socialism and capitalism is being waged, NHAN DAN said recently. "What is important is to struggle resolutely to gain control over the market, to re-establish it on a socialist basis, and to strengthen the position of socialist commerce." Will Vietnam be able to win this other kind of war, the economic war?

9516

CSO: 4219/31

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### SHORTCOMINGS IN INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAX COLLECTION DISCLOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnam, 1/11/83

[Article by Dam Thanh, of Thuan Hai: "Loose Control of Industrial-Commercial Taxes in Thuan Hai"]

[Text] To date, over 24,000 industrial and commercial installations throughout Thuan Hai Province have registered their businesses. Among them, there are more than 23,000 individual installations while the number of those specialized in commercial dealings and in the restaurant business has risen to 14,124. This situation has made the business management task fairly intricate.

The provincial authorities believe that only by properly managing industrial and commercial business activities can they contribute to better transforming private capitalist industry and commerce along socialist lines. Within the framework of the task of managing the market and struggling against speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting and illegal business, the management of industrial and commercial business activities is a highly important factor. On the other hand, a good management will create favorable conditions for the collection of industrial and commercial taxes, thereby increasing notably a source of income for a state budget and helping adjust the income rates among different economic components. Registration applications were examined for the trade licenses issued to only 14,589 individual installations and 520 collective ones in 1981 but to as many as 16,019 individual installations and 565 collective ones in 1982. In examining applications for trade licenses, the various sectors and localities have paid attention to the need to encourage productive activities while limiting the trades and goods which appears to be too numerous and abundant. Business activities have therefore, not been permitted for certain trades and goods. However, rightist tendencies can still be seen in certain localities such as many districts where the installations which have been issued licenses and those which have registered their trades constitute only one half and, in some areas, only one-third [of the total number of existing installations]--that is, certain installations which do not possess licenses have stubbornly continued to do business without paying taxes or have failed to declare their current turnovers exactly.

Ever since these erroneous concepts have been corrected and the right working method indicated, the province has made progress in its task of collecting industrial and commercial taxes. In 1980, the whole province collected more than 16 million dong. In 1981, the amount collected more than tripled that in the previous year [1980] and this year it may grow 2.5 times larger than that in 1981.

To levy taxes according to the turnover and profit of each installation, the tax organ and various districts have carried regular investigations to grasp the situation of each installation and, on this basis, to readjust the due tax rate. In assessing turnovers and incomes, the tax sector and various districts have classified installations into large, medium and small categories so as to fix rational tax rates. The two cities of Phang Rang-Thap Cham and Phan Thiet are considered to be two key areas of industrial-commercial tax collection management for the province because they have the largest number of business installations and collect the highest amount of taxes among all parts of the province.

Simultaneously with the collection of business and income taxes, Thuan Hai has paid attention to the collection of taxes to be levied on each commercial transaction and on commodities, cattle slaughter and fishing. The tax sector and various districts have set up control units to inspect each and every commercial transaction carried out at communication road centers and at various markets in order to collect taxes and detect dealings in smuggled or prohibited goods.

In the past, the collection of slaughter tax sustained a great deficit which has now been remedied gradually. The first step taken has been to collect part of the total amount of tax due and to somewhat limit the bad practice of slaughtering domestic animals recklessly.

With regard to fishing, Thuan Hai collects tax in kind and the due amounts have been paid by many districts and installations engaged in this occupation. Over the past 10 months alone, Phan Thiet has collected over 700 tons of fish as tax.

Though an initial change has been effected in the collection of industrial and commercial taxes in Thuan Hai, the province considers that management is not tight enough and that there still is a fairly large deficit in view of the actual situation. The installations which have been issued trade licenses and have paid taxes represent only 66 percent of the total number of installations which are currently doing business. It follows that across the province there remain 11,300 installations including 10,996 individual ones which are doing business without holding licenses and without paying taxes to the state. This situation makes it difficult to manage the market, to purchase goods and to put their sources in the hand of the state commercial sector.

For tax collection purposes, the turnover and profit of each installation have not really been assessed rationally. There still are discrepancies among the structures of many types of installations and among the tax

rates applied to each type of installation in various localities in the province. The turnover assessed and the tax rate determined for a large installation in Phan Thiet amount to only half of those for [an equivalent installation in] Phan Rang-Thap Cham. Due to such irrational calculations, there still is a substantial deficit in the amount of income and business taxes collected.

Thuan Hai is developing the results obtained, overcoming the above-mentioned shortcomings and seeking measures to carry out this task [tax collection] better in the near future.

9332

CSO: 4204/161

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL: LEARNING TO TRADE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "It Is Imperative to Learn to Trade"]

[Text] That was a teaching of the great V.I. Lenin. He also said: "We must combine the revolutionary spirit with the nature of the intelligent and trained trade worker." These teachings are all the more valuable to all those engaged in the economy at the present time, especially to those who have been entrusted by the Party with the work of distribution and circulation of merchandise.

Socialist trade first of all means state-run trade, it is the owner and leader of the market at the same time that it is the collective housewife of the entire society. That is made up of a vast number of people who are actively engaged in every part of the land, going from the leading cadres, the managerial cadres, the technical cadres down to the warehouse keeping, collecting and buying, and merchandise selling personnel. They have accepted in front of the Party and of the state the responsibility of doing well the job of circulating the goods and of making distribution and circulation effectively serve production and life. The daily living of tens of millions of people, from food and clothing to transportation, school services, relaxation and entertainment, is well or poorly organized depending largely upon the work of the socialist trade sector. The function of trade is buying and selling; but what to buy and what to sell, with whom to trade and whom to serve, in which way and with what purpose in mind, these are the questions that the ranks of those engaged in trading work must understand clearly and solve correctly. Our experience and knowledge in regard to these questions have at each stage been enriched and raised, but in general they can be said to be still very limited and much too simplistic.

The market with all its complicated relationships constitutes the area of activity of the trading sector. The organization and management of the market constitute the burning question, the urgent question of the present time. The state plan is related to the market, to the people's living standard. Even a developed production would become meaningless if the socialist market becomes disorderly and does not operate well. Thus, together with boosting production we must also boost the activities of socialist trade, we must be in control of the goods and distribute them well. At present, the social product when it comes to a number of primary needs is not wanting but the distribution is poor, which makes it that the prices rise too high in the market, thus causing difficulties in the living standard. We do not yet have abundant goods, yet if at some point in the network of socialist trade we have someone trying to make a cut for his own profit then of

course the living standard of the worker would never get stabilized. The economic and social conditions, the realities of production and consumption, the national income distribution among the various couches of the population, the need for a planned and balanced economy, the law of supply and demand, the law of value, and the laws of monetary circulation, these and others constitute the elements that influence and have a constant bearing on the market.

In the conditions of an economy composed of many subsets, where the free market has not yet been thoroughly reformed and reorganized, and where the enemy is carrying out its multifaceted war of sabotage, especially its economic sabotage, the market is precisely the place where every day one finds expressed the tough class struggle and the struggle as to "who is to win over whom" between two roads. Only the correct standpoint, correct line and correct methods of managing the market, the appropriate things to buy and sell, and the way about the highest efficiency. In the various socialist trade organizations, besides the endeavors and achievements that have been accomplished, there is still the deadening weight of bureaucratism and overweening power, and at places there is still much arbitrariness, dispersal of effort and lack of discipline. In the organization of business there is the tendency to cut up the market into chunks, to circumscribe airtight market zones corresponding to the administrative limits of each locality for easier management but which leads to the situation of "forbidding fairs by cutting up the rivers." There are the situations where the goods are transported from the village to the district, then from the district to the provincial level, then from the province to the center in order to get the goods transported back, in which case the merchandise is forced to climb up and down all the rungs of the administrative system, to go around and around, which represents only wasted circulation and causes manifold losses along the way.

In the buying, the imbalance is found on both aspects: in some localities the tendency is to buy only those goods that belong to the required collection categories only, there does not seem to be felt the need for using many different methods in order to buy goods outside the required deliveries, which would assure to the state the control of the absolute majority of the produced goods. On the other hand, in some other localities people compete in disorderly fashion to buy commodities, or they lean towards using cash to buy at overblown prices, that are close to or equal to the free market prices, and neglect the buying according to required levels. In the end, this ways of doing things only help throw a lot of cash into the market which helps to boost the prices of goods in the market.

In the selling, besides the passive attitude of waiting until the goods are delivered from above, of selling what is there only and not taking the trouble to create sources for the commodities, not looking actively for ways to guarantee the adequate supply of essential consumer goods for the cadres, workers, army personnel and police. The situation is so bad that in some localities, at times the socialist trade is reduced to the task of distributing goods according to the ration cards, of distributing goods to the canteens and of displaying sample goods, and the persons in charge do not look for ways to fight against the free market and bring the prices down. Then there is the habit sometimes of being resourceful but in an unprincipled way so as to get some personal profit, running after the high selling and purchasing prices, which only adds to the market instability.



to restore the socialist order on the distribution and circulation front, to become the master of the market and to serve well production and the living standard of the people, those among us who are in the trading work "must learn to trade starting from ABC" just as Lenin has taught us.

To learn to trade means first of all to learn to grasp the general line, the viewpoints, the directions and the tasks that the Party and the state set forth in regard to the work of building socialist trade, to grasp the market and its relations as well as its operational laws so as to organize and manage it well, to ceaselessly strengthen and enlarge the organized market, to rearrange and reform the free market, to direct the entire socialist market towards serving production and the people's living standard.

To learn to trade is to learn to find ways and formulas for buying and selling appropriately in the realistic conditions of the market; it means first of all to overcome at once the bureaucratic, indiscriminating administrative approach in trade, and to build and perfect the socialist business mechanisms.

We must transform our business behavior so that buying is really buying and selling really selling; we must buy and sell smoothly and reach high economic efficiency, realize in the best manner possible the distribution and circulation policies of the Party and state, insure that socialist trade gradually expand to the point of englobing the vast majority of all trading activities, thus influencing the retail trade and services and becoming master of the market.

Let us endeavor at all cost to implement the buying at the sources and selling at the end, to build the shortest possible bridge between the producers and the consumers, to eliminate unnecessary links in the chain, and to reduce the add-on links that are creating all sorts of negative effects; let us buy and sell in accordance with the price system and policies set by the state that are meant to fight against the free market, to stabilize and bring down the prices, and not let ourselves become a factor of the free market.

To learn to trade also means to learn to raise one's professional level and the quality of the trade worker in the new society, to realize what Lenin taught us, to combine the revolutionary spirit with one's professional nature. This is a necessary and strict requirement applicable to everyone in the ranks of those doing socialist trade, starting from the regular counter salesperson up. The glorious responsibility of the socialist trade is to do well the job of circulating and distributing goods in accordance with the policies, criteria and target populations, to ceaselessly raise labor productivity, to save on the circulation and transportation cost, and to safeguard and conserve the goods. The socialist trade workers at the present time must be proactive in the interest of the entire society, they must be professionally expert, be thoroughly familiarized with the commodities they are dealing with, from fish to pork, from vegetables to fruits and rice, clothing materials, and vehicles; they must be honest and full of integrity, they must not take a cut whether in the money collected or in the goods they handle, they must not smuggle goods out to sell to outside traders, they must not build connections with the speculators and smugglers.

To learn to trade is the permanent task of the socialist trade cadres and workers as they struggle to become "the efficient rear personnel of the entire society," "the devoted housewife of the people."



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### STATE COMMERCIAL SECTOR'S EFFORT TO CONTROL PORK DEALINGS UNDERSCORED

Handel Markt und Finanzen

[Article by Bang Chau: "Commercial Activities in Ho Chi Minh City: About Hog Dealings"]

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, pork is one of the commodities that are subjected to price fluctuations. Occasionally for a week or month, the quantity of pork brought from the provinces to the city would catch up with the demand but the price of pork still remained high.

An average of 100 tons of pork a day is necessary to meet the need of consumers in the city. The yearly consumption is about 40,000 tons. In the first 9 months of 1982, the Vissan Factory subordinate to Food Corporation No 1 put 14,000 tons of meat on the hoof in its pig sties and state commercial agencies in the precincts and districts purchased 11,000 tons including 8,500 tons bought by commercial cooperatives. The total number of hogs brought into the city will grow larger if the pigs bought by private traders through other channels are taken into account. It follows that the high price is not due to a shortage of this commodity.

The Statistics General Department has disclosed that the total herd of hogs in the former 82 provinces now numbers 2,146,000 heads, which is equivalent to 180,000 tons of pork. The Vissan Factory could purchase only over 20,000 tons in the record year 1981 while the provinces purchased 36,000 tons. Thus, the combination of the greatest purchasing power of the city with that of the provinces has resulted in the collection of only one-third of the total hog herd.

In the provinces, the sale of hogs is seasonal--that is, they are sold and taken out of sties only twice a year. Peasants in many areas have been raising hogs according to an industrial breeding method involving investments in technique and good breeds and have usually sold hogs and taken them out of sties only when they reach a weight of between 80 and 100 kgs. There has been a fairly great potential to develop this source of commodity. However, due to the instability of prices over the past few years, many installations which formerly specialized in hog raising have shifted to the breeding of chickens, quails and "Phi" catfish. Sometimes the hogs taken out of sties weigh only 40 to 50 kgs and their herd tends to degenerate through inadequate care.

Since many southern provinces have not yet stepped up the agricultural reform and coordinated it with the transformation of private capitalist industry and commerce, the hog herd is still in the hand of traders and sellers whose working method is to supply peasants with breeds, money, feed and prophylactic medicines; when the time comes to take hogs out of their pens, they are handed over by peasants to the hog sellers. It is surprising that--though the task of Food Corporation No 1 is to receive hogs according to a plan of the Commercial Service and Bureau--whenever a [state] commercial agency wants to receive "real" hogs, it must negotiate with traders and sellers according to the principle of cash payment and gift-and-"booze" offering; otherwise, it will receive undersized or diseased hogs or will have to wait until...hogs are available. Also, the village and district committees in some southern provinces have unilaterally raised the hog price when ratifying it for the purpose of contributing to the production installations' welfare funds.

In the meantime, hog purchase has not been organized rationally and uniformly by the state commercial sector. Over the past 2 years, the task of purchasing hogs from the provinces--which has been entrusted to the municipal precincts, districts, cooperatives and state commercial agencies--has not been assigned and decentralized in a clear-cut manner, which has led to a fairly intricate competition in buying hogs. There were instances when as many as five or six sectors simultaneously wanted to buy the one and only hog. To exchange for hogs, a steel refining and rolling combine had to bring out steel and many hospitals had to send out medicines. While hogs were on their way to the city, they were sold successively by a district or precinct to another while private traders used cash to outdo the state price. To be able to purchase hogs, precincts and districts vied with each other in offering industrial goods in a two-way exchange to the detriment of Food Corporation No 1 which could do nothing but hold on to a paper contract and...wait for the delivery of hogs.

The transportation of hogs to the city has also been plagued by bothersome formalities: Dozens of seals to be affixed by various villages, districts, services and sectors followed by all kinds of expenditures including epizootic and quality control fees, ferry tolls and "tips." Someone has found on reckoning that the "sundry" expenses incurred by a truckload of hogs amount to 1,000 dong--not to mention the fact that a truck transportation trip which formerly cost only 6,000 dong has now climbed to 13,000 dong. All of these expenditures are passed on to the consumers.

Moreover, the purchase price has not yet been unified. The price of 1 kg of first-class live-weight pork has gone up to 45 dong in the western provinces and to 67 and 70 dong in the city. The higher the pork price in the city rises, the more powerfully hogs will be pulled from the provinces to the city and the quicker the basic price will spiral. During the third quarter, the hog price has changed three times in Cuu Long and Ten Tre Provinces. Though a directed purchase price has been fixed by the Municipal People's Committee, it has been observed by only a few precincts and district. Though the highest purchase price fixed by Food

Corporation No 1 is only 58 dong for 1 kg of [live-weight] pork on arrival at the city, Phu Nhuan has had to pay 63 dong, the Sixth Precinct 65 dong and the Fourth Precinct has actually paid 58 dong though only 54 dong was written on the invoice for the purchase of 1 kg of [live-weight] pork from Cao Lanh District, Dong Thap Province. The Tenth Precinct has also had to exchange both western medicines and industrial goods for the hogs purchased from Dong Thap. Likewise, many other precincts and districts have jotted down a certain purchase price on invoices but have actually paid differently.

While the hogs raised in the provinces are much sought for by various sectors, those raised by the state-operated installations in the city have not fared well. For example, the 1000 State Farm, which has 1000 hogs, has sold 8 state farms and a large hog herd at its disposal. The Hanoi Slaughter Corporation (subordinate to the Agricultural Service) formerly sold 1,000 tons per year to the state but has reduced its sale to 230 tons in 1981 and 250 tons in 1982. [The reason is that] on leaving their pens, hogs usually weigh more than 60 kgs each but the corporation does not want to sell to the state commercial sector because it cannot derive any profit from this sale. It is illogical to prolong this state of living in want and going out to the provinces to buy hogs. Under the present circumstances when material-technical bases do exist, if an appropriate policy is implemented to stimulate animal husbandry and to invest more feed and medicines, it will be possible to increase the total number of hogs in the city to dozens of thousand and to take the initiative in promptly coping with the market price fluctuations. If this is done, it will be possible to reduce the consumption of gasoline and oil, to lower the transportation cost, to reduce the personnel employed in accompanying and protecting the cargo and also to make the market more stable.

Neither has the sale of pork been guided uniformly. The selling price fixed by the Commercial Service is 74 dong a kilogram. But the precincts and districts--which have had to compete with the free market in buying hogs and to pay a higher price--have rarely retailed pork but have sold it through the medium of private traders in order to make a profit. Though 74 dong is the price fixed for the pork delivered by Station No 4 of Food Corporation No 1, Phu Nhuan and the Sixth Precinct have sold it at the price of 78 to 80 a kilogram. The Eighth Precinct has also received pork at the price of 74 dong per kilogram from Station No 4 but has immediately sold it out at the price of 76 dong to private traders while it was still on board the truck. In Phu Nhuan Precinct, private traders have been allowed to select pork and to deal by the quintal. Under the label of "agents" to retail pork for the state commercial sector, most private traders in precincts and districts have, in reality, clandestinely handed it over to other traders to make a profit.

The state commercial network is still too thin in all precincts. The duty of the state commercial sector at the municipal level to join the commercial forces in the precincts, districts and central markets has not yet been clearly assigned and decentralized. This has given rise to occasional disputes about the selling locations while other selling places

are still vacant. Only 3 out of 60 pork sale counters in An Dong market belong to the state operated sector. The quantity of pork sold daily by state-operated counters is too small--only 1 ton versus 4 or 5 tons sold by private traders. Since such a quantity does not suffice to meet the consumers' need, how can one speak of participating in the market management? On the other hand, many buyers are attracted to private traders because the latter sell good quality pork and cut it up quickly and nicely. According to the An Dong market management board, as much as 70 percent of the pork sold at this market ends up in privately owned restaurants. In fact, 3 to 5 out of every 10 commercial shops in the Fifth Precinct are eateries which can make a great profit catering for illegal businessmen no matter how high the price they have to pay to buy up fresh food products. Is it true that the existence of these restaurants which have unduly sprung up like mushrooms in many streets to purvey extravagant food and booze is also one of the reasons for the instability of food prices on the market?

To stabilize the prices of meat and other commodities, the Municipal People's Committee and the Commercial Service have recently begun to formulate numerous measures such as setting up stations to control and manage the sources of commodities entering the city and to direct them toward an organized market, supervising and limiting the use of private traders as retail agents, placing commercial households again under control, collecting back taxes and adjusting tax rates in proportion to the targets' turnovers in order to rationally regulating incomes. The entire commercial sector will vigorously expand its retail network in key areas and central markets. Some 30 percent of all sale counters in large markets will be reserved for the state commercial sector. Food Corporation No 1 is trying to revamp its own organization and to strengthen its purchasing forces in order to buy more hogs.

Many meetings have been held to discuss the need for a uniform management of the hog trade between the southern provinces and Ho Chi Minh City but in practice this coordination of efforts is still being hampered by an undue concern about local interests. Many people are merely afraid their respective precincts or wards will lose to the neighboring ones but they do not yet form an overall, sweeping outlook over the whole municipal market. From now to the lunar New Year, the struggle to maintain the market price will also be one between the two roads on the distribution and circulation front. This requires all committees and sectors to start their activities uniformly, unitedly and with a high unanimity of views.

Is it advisable to uniformly entrust Food Corporation No 1 with the purchase of hogs from the provinces? Before going to other localities to purchase hogs, the precincts and districts should secure the corporation's agreement so as to avoid the need to send merchandises out for exchange in an organized fashion which will result in raising the basic price. Some have expressed the opinion that conditions should be created for those provinces which have fulfilled their obligations to the state to open their own shops in the [Ho Chi Minh] city to sell their goods at the fixed price or to engage in joint business ventures and make a profit

or sustain a loss at their own risk. In Ho Chi Minh City, the task of directing and managing the market, in general, and the pork market, in particular, must be swift, responsive, dynamic, versatile and uniform and must be directed at an accurately selected "central target" to launch an offensive against the new capitalists who are making a comeback. These tasks fall within the responsibilities not only of the municipality but also of other localities and of the centrally run sectors stationed in the city; all the parties concerned must thus participate in the struggle to gradually stabilize an organized market.

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CSO: 41 9/16

INDONESIA TO EXPORT TEXTILE TO HANOI

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jan 83 p 3

[Text]

JAKARTA, Indonesia — Indonesia will begin textile exports to Vietnam in the near future, a spokesman for the department of trade and cooperatives said yesterday.

The spokesman, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, had requested the trade during a meeting here last October with Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro, citing a shortage of textile products in Vietnam.

He said the exports are to be carried out on a credit basis, but did not elaborate on the volume of the shipments or the terms of payment by the Hanoi government. Co Thach reportedly told Radius that Vietnam hoped for a

two-year credit period.

The Indonesian Government would appropriate funds to buy domestic textile products for export to Vietnam, the spokesman said, adding that the trade deal would help Indonesia's textile producers.

He said currently millions of metres of textiles are piling up at domestic warehouses because of weakening of demand in this country.

Indonesia exported \$1.7 million worth of textiles to Vietnam in 1981.

He said the government has been also intensifying efforts to look for new markets for the Indonesian textiles in other developing countries. — AP

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BINH TRI THIEN SENDS ADDITIONAL SETTLERS TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

HOAI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN IN VIETNAM

[VNA News Release: "Binh Tri Thien Sends 4,742 Additional Households To Develop New Economic Zones"]

[Text] During the first 10 months of the year the localities in Binh Tri Thien Province sent 4,742 additional households, including 8,492 workers, to develop new economic zones inside and outside the province.

On the basis of an over-all plan, Binh Tri Thien Province formed new economic zones at Quan Loc Nam Dong (western Do Linh), Phu Dinh, and Dong Le (A Luoi). Since the beginning of the year the people in the province have contributed more than 500,000 dong, 10 tons of grain, 5 tons of pork, tens of tons of seeds, hundreds of draft water buffaloes, and tens of thousands of workdays in transportation, mine disposal, and building new houses to help the families going to build the new economic zones overcome difficulties and rapidly stabilize their living conditions.

File

Ref: 02/10

## AGRICULTURE

### DEVELOPMENT OF BOVINE RAISING REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Simultaneously with widening the system of product contracting for the cultivation of rice and certain short-term industrial crops, many provinces and cities across the country are stepping up bovine raising by expanding the system of contract with labor groups and individual laborers. The expansion of the system of product contract in the field of animal husbandry and the implementation of an incentive policy aimed at developing livestock raising are a moving force which strongly promotes the development of bovine raising in all regions of the country.

According to initial figures compiled by the Statistics General Department, as of 1 October, the entire country has 2,445,000 buffaloes--an excess of 1.4 percent over the plan norm and an increase of 2.7 percent over the same period last year. This includes 1,879,088 buffaloes in North Vietnam, up 1.4 percent as compared with the same period last year, and 566,168 buffaloes in South Vietnam, up 7.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. The buffalo herd has increased rather quickly in many regions such as by 8.4 percent in Eastern Nam Bo, 7.8 percent in the central provinces of Trung Bo, 6.6 percent in the Mekong River delta, 6.5 percent in the Central Highlands and between 0.7 and 2.1 percent in the mountainous and midland provinces of North Vietnam and former Zone 4. Only in the Bac Bo delta has the buffalo herd decreased by 0.4 percent as compared with the same period last year.

The provinces whose buffalo herd has increased rapidly are Dong Thap with 21.6 percent, An Giang with 17.8 percent and Song Be with 13.7 percent. In the six provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Lang Son, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh and Minh Hai, the buffalo herd by 0.2 to 1.7 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

Compared with the same period last year, the buffalo herd has decreased by 5.7 percent in the state-operated sector and by 1.1 percent in the collective one but has increased by 8 percent where buffaloes are raised by individual households.

The demand for the bovines' draft power has increased with each passing day because mechanized implements can be used only to a certain extent in the agricultural field, especially in soil tilling. Therefore, all



localities have paid attention to increasing the number of bovines used for plowing and drafting purposes. At present, the buffaloes used for these tasks number 1,669,320 representing an increase of about 40,000 heads, an excess of 4.1 percent over the plan norm and more than two-thirds of the country's total herd of buffaloes. This breaks down into about 1,310,000 such buffaloes in North Vietnam representing an increase of 1.2 percent over the same period last year and into 359,000 of them in South Vietnam representing an increase of 7.9 percent over the same period last year. Yet the herd of draft buffaloes cannot meet the requirements of the agricultural work during the critical periods of the cultivation seasons.

By early October, there are throughout the country 1,944,000 oxen and cows representing an increase of 9.4 percent over the same period last year. In North Vietnam, more than 817,000 heads representing a 9.4-percent increase, and, in South Vietnam, over 1,126,000 representing a 9.9-percent increase. This year the herd of oxen and cows has increased rapidly in almost all areas and provinces of the country. The highest increase has been noted in the Red River delta with 25.2 percent, the Central Highlands with 18.4 percent and the Bac Bo midlands with 17.9 percent. Other areas have achieved an increase between 5.5 and 9.7 percent. The provinces which possess vast pasture lands and enjoy favorable pasturage conditions enabling them to raise many oxen and cows and to increase their herd fairly quickly are Quang Nam-Da Nang with an increase of 14.2 percent, Gia Lai-Kon Tum 19.1 percent, Binh Tri Thien 10.2 percent and Phu Khanh 9.5 percent over the same period last year.

It is noteworthy is that among the cattle herd, cows number about 573,000 representing a 10.3-percent increase while calves number 807,000 representing a 10.5-percent increase over the same period last year. Such a rapid increase in the number of cows and calves during this year is a favorable sign which creates favorable conditions for a vigorous development of the cattle herd in 1983 and the subsequent years.

Since an incentive policy has been properly implemented to encourage cattle raising and since cattle raising is a highly profitable business, many households have concentrated capital on this undertaking. In some provinces in former Zone 4 and central Trung Bo, many households have raised cattle to 10 to 20 oxen and cows. As a result, the cattle herd raised by individual households now numbers 1,281,000, up 17.2 percent over the same period last year. Because the managerial task has not yet been carried out satisfactorily, the cattle herd has tended to decrease in state farms and stations and in agricultural cooperatives. As of 1 October, the state-operated sector has only 75,539 oxen and cows--a decrease of 4.7 percent--and the agricultural cooperative sector owns only 564,000, a drop of 3 percent compared with the same period last year.

Generally speaking, many provinces and cities have taken fairly effective measures to organize and manage the raising of bovines. Bovine raising has been let out on contract with individual laborers, cattle stables and breeding farms have been strengthened and built anew, pastures reformed

... reserve made available for bovines during the dry season. A primary network has been organized in many provinces and its activities have been highly effective. Such bovine diseases as anthrax and mouth and foot infections have been promptly detected and cured. Therefore, the ratio of bovines eliminated has been low and this situation has contributed to quickly increasing the number of bovines as well as their milk power and reproduction.

Nevertheless, this year certain localities have not yet considered it important to take care of the bovine herd but have instead overworked them and failed to stock enough feed to keep them and have even let them die of hunger and exposure. These localities are taking positive measures to strongly develop their bovine herd in the coming years.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### QUANG NINH COAL MINES CALL TO REDOUBLE EFFORTS IN FOURTH QUARTER

HO CHI MINH CITY, Dec. 10

Article by Tuan Quang: "New Efforts in Frontloading the Quang Ninh Coal Mining Area in 1962"

As we arrived at the Quang Ninh coal mining area at a time when the mine workers were working energetically during the fourth quarter, the dry season and a time which facilitated the work of the mining sector. All over the mining area there was arising a new spirit of concentrating all efforts on fulfilling the coal production plan for the homeland. During that time the previous limitations and the new efforts of the coal sector were clashing and were clearly manifested.

The Quang Ninh coal area, including the Hoa Tai Corporation and the Hoa Bi Corporation, accounts for nearly 90 per cent of the country's coal output, producing nearly 1 billion tons of washed coal: the Hoa Tai Coal Corporation 500,000 tons, Hoa Bi 400,000 tons and the Hoa Phai Coal Corporation 200,000 tons, 30 per cent of the country's output. But in the first half of the year, it failed to complete part of the mine area if this year's coal production plan was to be fulfilled. This was the weather was a great obstacle to coal production. During the summer, the first part of November there were 16 rain storms in the mining area, the most noteworthy of which was the rainstorm on 3 November in the Hoa Phai-Jong area, during which more than 100 millimeters of rain fell. The rainfall pouring into the mine area seriously harmed coal production, especially in the open pit mines. The high-output open pit mines, such as Hoa Tai, Hoa Bi, Hoa Phai, and Cao Son have to dig deeply into the earth when mining coal, so during that period they were like pans full of rain water. Therefore, in order to mine coal it was necessary to pump all of the water and mud from these mines.

The comrades at the Cao Son mine told us that in order to overcome these difficulties, during the first part of October and November the alien water pumps had to operate continually, and the pumps pumped out more than 10,000 cubic meters of mud and water in order to ensure production. In all, during the first half of the year, the pumps pumped out more than 1 million cubic meters of mud and water.

Moreover, the difficulties resulting from shortages of materials, raw materials, and electricity, added to difficulties with regard to living conditions, and considerably influenced production. As regards electricity, during the third quarter of this year, there were 13 days during which the mine area had no production because of electricity outages. During the third quarter the mine area suffered 67 electricity outages. In the Uong Bi Coal Corporation, the Tho and Lang Dath mines often had to cease production for weeks because of a lack of shaft-support timber, etc. That was also one of the reasons why coal production was at a very low level during the third quarter of this year. By the end of the third quarter the Hon Cai Coal Corporation had mined only 3,750,000 tons of coal -- equivalent to 3,274,000 tons of washed coal -- and excavated 8,276,000 cubic meters of earth and rock, which is between 55 and 63 percent of the plan. The Uong Bi Coal Corporation had attained only between 55 and 65 percent of the plan. But were the difficulties caused by weather and the other objective conditions the main reason why coal output declined this year?

In order to answer that question the Quang Ninh coal sector strictly reviewed its limitations to find its limitations so that they could be overcome. The main limitations of the coal production units during the third quarter of this year were that their ability to manage and coordinate production declined; they were not as responsive and prompt; coordination among such production elements as the excavation of earth and rock, transportation, the grading of coal, washing, and scooping; the sluggish consumption of coal, which resulted in waste and impeded production, etc. Those were some of the principal reasons why coal production declined considerably during the third quarter of this year.

After making inquiries at the coal production mines and enterprises in the Quang Ninh mining area we learned that during the third quarter of this year there were still many restrictions in the management and coordination of production, and there was no harmonious coordination of the production elements. Production is an integrated production line. A bottleneck in one segment will affect the others, so production management and coordination must be prompt and responsive, but many units had not yet met that requirement. During the third quarter the weather was dry and there was less rain than in past years, which was advantageous for coal production, but the mines failed to grasp the opportunity to start on production, but used that time to prepare for production, repairing drilling machines, and repair machinery.

During the first three quarters of this year there was frequently an imbalance between the excavation, transportation, grading and marketing of coal. The Hon Cai Coal Corporation's 1962 plan to excavate earth and rock in order to mine 10 million cubic meters, but by the end of September it had attained only 5,200,000 cubic meters, about 55 percent of the plan. Four open-pit mines of the Hon Cai Coal Corporation, Tho Nai, Soc Sau, and Cao Son mines -- were in a backward position with regard to the attainment of the earth-and-rock excavation plan. Unable to fulfill that excavation plan, the mines were unable to expand the coal mining and the sources of coal, so they were unable to meet the plan. With regard to transportation, for many years the coal sector has suffered an imbalance, so this year, although it made more preparations, such as by providing such new transportation facilities

32-ton capacity railroad cars, HD trucks with a 32-ton capacity, etc. Even so, this year transportation has been a seriously imbalanced link in comparison to the needs of production. When the time came for the mines to move out coal, the Cua Ong and Hon Sai coal grading enterprises did not have sufficient transportation facilities. When transportation facilities were available coal was not promptly delivered to the coal trains. Especially, because the road systems at such mines as Ha Tu, Cao Son, and Coc Sau, the Cua Ong and Hon Sai railroad were damaged by the rain but that problem was overcome only slowly, the transportation capability was reduced and the ratio of vehicle utilization was often only 20 percent.

In the coal grading and marketing sectors there were also some limitations as well as a backlog of coal. While the coal grading capacity was reduced by 50 percent in the fourth quarter, the coal-marketing capacity declined by 50 percent in the same period.

After the third quarter the coal sector in Quang Ninh realized its limitations, and at the beginning of the fourth quarter its deficiencies are gradually being overcome. First of all, the coal sector mobilized all of its manpower, equipment, and facilities and concentrated them on fourth quarter production, so that the fourth quarter output could make up for that of the previous three quarters, in order to fulfill the coal production plan. The sector launched a campaign to produce day and night for 120 days, and won good initial results. In order to fulfill the earth-and-rock excavation norm, the coal sector mobilized 82 of its 88 pneumatic drills machines and all 12 of the rotary drilling machines, and drilled 56,000 meters in order to set off explosives to ensure that there are always between 1.5 and 1.6 million cubic meters of blasted earth and rock waiting to be taken away by truck. Thanks to the positive loading of earth and rock, at present the mines have opened up for mining a large amount of coal -- between 500,000 and 600,000 tons. During the fourth quarter the Deo Hai mine is positively drilling, blasting, and loading earth and rock, so it is taking the initiative in production. When it was mining coal at Hao Nam the mine prepared the drilling and blasting elements and sent EKG power shovel No. 1 and 15 to scoop up the earth and rock at Hao Bac. Therefore, it cleared away for mining 25,000 tons of coal and contributed to doubling coal output in comparison to the previous months. Although their road systems had been seriously damaged by the rain, the Coc Sau and Cao Son mines still mobilized 70 to 80 percent of its trucks, scooped up the earth and rock, and increased by 1.5 to 1.7 times over previous months.

In order to overcome difficulties in the transportation element, in addition to increasing the number of vehicles, closely managing production, and stepping up the repair of the road system, the coal sector has also positively mobilized the various kinds of vehicles to remove earth and rock and transport coal. During the fourth quarter, on the average every day the sector has mobilized 100 Bel AZ trucks and HD 32-ton trucks -- 180 percent of the September average -- so it has restricted the phenomena of excess earth and excess coal. Furthermore, the railroad system has been maintained and upgraded in order to increase the rate of speed of coal trains from 25 kilometers per hour to 35 kilometers per hour. Therefore, the coal has been moved efficiently by rail and is 160 percent more rapid than in the past.

The coal-grading element -- an important element which is the final link of the production line of the coal sector -- during the fourth quarter has applied many positive measures and promptly increased the coal-grading capacity. Because the Cua Ong tippie No 2 had not yet met its designed capacity and the coal-grading system of the Hon Gai tippie broke down, the coal-grading capacity declined by 50 percent. In order to meet the coal-grading requirements, in addition to increasing the capacities of the tipples and maintaining regular activity in the Cua Ong No 2 and Hon Gai tippie, the coal sector has stepped up the grading of coal at the mine, with the result that coal-grading at the Deo Nai mine increased to 6,000 tons, and at the Coc Sau mine increased to 32,000 tons. Thus the difficulties of the coal grading element were partly resolved.

With its new efforts the Quang Ninh mining area is concentrating on the fourth quarter coal production campaign and the goals of fulfilling the 1982 coal output plan and the victorious fulfillment of the norms set by the Fifth Party Congress.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### CAPACITY OF VIET TRI PORT BEING TRIPLED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 1 1974

[VNA News Release: "Capacity of Viet Tri Port to Be Tripled"]

[Text] The maritime transportation sector of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has begun a construction project to expand the capacity of the Viet Tri port to 800,000 tons a year, more than three times the port's present capacity. The expanded Viet Tri port will have six piers and 600 meters of rock jetties, more than 10,000 square meters of warehouses and workshops, 26,000 square meters of storage yards, 31,000 meters of blacktopped roads, and 13,000 meters of railroad. It is a key project of the maritime transportation sector which is intended to increase the export-import capability of a key area in the north of our country.

Maritime Transportation Projects Corporation No 1 rapidly deployed its forces, stabilized the organization and lives of the cadres and workers, and began to construct the key project items on schedule.

The corporation took the initiative in exploiting on-the-spot sources of rock, sand, and gravel, cast more than 100 reinforced concrete piles between 13 and 18 meters long and weighing between 5 and 8.3 tons, and used more than 50,000 square meters to prepare the surface. At the site of the coal pier the corporation drove 60 concrete piles and met technical standards. In doing so it took advantage of a low water level in the Lo River to drive the two outer rows of piles in order to create conditions for accelerating the construction rate during the coming dry season. The corporation is endeavoring to bring the pier of the projects coal area into use during the second quarter of next year.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### RELIGION IMPORTED FROM CHINA SAID TO GAIN FOLLOWERS IN THAI BINH PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Tien Giang: "A Story About the 'Hoa Long' Religion"]

[Text] Recently, some of the masses in the villages of Thuy Truong and Thuy Xuan of Thai Thuy district in Thai Binh Province have spread the word that "The Hoa Long religion that has just been brought here from China is very sacred." In fact, some people have abandoned production and encouraged one another to participate in the ceremonies and endeavor to seek the "sacredness" of that religion.

Such people spread the word that the Buddha had gone to heaven and would be replaced by the Hoa Long-Di Lac religion. Anyone who followed the Hoa Long-Di Lac religion at an early date would receive much wealth! The new Buddha would save the believers from misery and difficulty! To worship that religion, it was not necessary to have an elegant set-up but only an incense bowl and a glass of rain water, with a dish of glutinous rice and a candle. But one condition must be met: other pictures cannot be hung from the altar.

A number of families hung a picture of the "Mysterious Princess" from their altar and began to avoid the cadres and troops, whom they did not want to come into their houses.

When it became aware of that, the reconnaissance team of border defense post 44 in Thai Binh reported to the upper echelon, while also coordinating with the local public security police in drafting a plan to deal with the problem.

It was confirmed that that was a plot of the reactionaries to bring together and win over backward, superstitions elements to oppose the stands and policies of the Party and state and create confusion and vacillating among the people. The border defense troops, along with the local public security police, closely monitored the area in order to uncover the principal figures who needed to be brought to justice in order to educate and warn the others.

It was learned that Vu Thi M and her son Nguyen Duc T were the first to spread the Hoa Long religion in that area. Mrs M was a shirker who made a living by being a dishonest merchant and was often warned by the authorities about her illegal livelihood. Nguyen Duc T was a lazy playboy who was in agreement with



Mrs M's dishonest livelihood. In the course of an inspection we confiscated many sheets of hand-copied religious material and some clothing used in ceremonies. Mrs M declared that she and her son had obtained the religious literature from a bad person at the Kiep Bac temple and brought them back to distribute among the local people.

The local party committee and governmental administration brought that matter out to stabilize the thought of the masses and local security and order.

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